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The Most Complete One-Volume Encyclopedia Of Facts And Information On The Catholic Church

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(Principal sources for statistics: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1983* (the most recent edition); *Annuario Pontificio, 1985.* Figures are as of Dec. 31, 1983, unless indicated otherwise. See Index under countries for additional entries on 1985 events.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; mil. vic. — military vicariate; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops; nat. — native; bp. — bishops (diocesan and titular); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); p.d. — permanent deacons; sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: People's Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054. A large percentage of the population was forcibly Islamized following the invasion (15th century) and long centuries of occupation by the Ottoman Turks. At the time of the communist take-over in 1945, an estimated 68 per cent of the population was Moslem; 19 per cent, Orthodox and 13 per cent, Roman Catholic. The Catholic Church prevailed in the north. It fell victim, as did all religions, to systematic persecution by the government: non-Albanian missionaries were expelled; death, prison sentences and other repressive measures were enacted against church personnel and laity; Catholic schools and churches were closed and used for other purposes, and lines of communication with the Holy See were cut off. In 1967, the government, declaring it had eliminated all religion in the country, proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world. Despite this, there are reports of a clandestine Catholic community in the country.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). Tot. pop. (1982 est.), 2,800,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa: capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830s. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 parishes, 83; priests, 177 (76 dioc., 101 rel.); p.d., 3; sem. 3; bros., 18; srs., 479; bap., 44; Caths., 63,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 20,500,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 7; priests, 18 (13 dioc., 5 rel.); srs., 21; bap., 448; Caths., 38,000 (95%); tot. pop., 40,000.

Angola: People's Republic in West Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1977; all but two of the hierarchy are Angolan; the first Angolan cardinal (Alexandre do Nascimento) was named in 1983. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 11 (9 nat.); parishes, 231; priests, 292 (92 dioc., 200 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 153; bros., 46; srs., 745; catechists, 9,553; bap., 78,658; Caths., 3,980,000 (47.7%); tot. pop., 8,340,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua and Barbuda: Independent (1981) Caribbean island nation; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 6; srs., 7; bap., 70; Caths., 7,000 (8.7%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreign workers mainly from the Philippines, India and Korea. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia with its seat in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was cele-

brated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530s, diocesan organization in the late 1540s, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Widespread human rights violations including the disappearance of thousands of people marked the period of military rule from 1976 to December, 1983, when an elected civilian government took over. The bishops' conference published in book form in September, 1983, communiques they had sent to the military government during those years concerning human right abuses. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; dioc., 45; prel., 3; ap. ex., 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); ord., 1; mil. vic.; card., 3; abp., 14; bp., 69; parishes, 2,234; priests, 5,496 (2,588 dioc., 2,908 rel.); p.d., 55; sem., 1,940; bros., 1,159; srs., 12,709; bap., 607,864; Caths., 27,507,000 (92.8%); tot. pop., 29,630,000

Australia: Commonwealth; island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 9; bp., 38; parishes, 1,423; priests, 3,843 (2,291 dioc., 1,552 rel.); p.d., 8; sem., 432; bros., 2,137; srs., 11,094; bap., 4,183,000; Caths., 4,183,000 (27.2%); tot. pop. 15,370,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; mil. vic.; card., 2; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 3,069; priests, 5,820 (3,410 dioc., 2,410 rel.); p.d., 140; sem., 549; bros., 599; srs., 10,431; bap., 80,788; Caths., 6,569,000 (87%); tot. pop., 7,550,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 45 (12 dioc., 33 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 3; bros., 6; srs., 51; catechists, 218; bap., 1,542; Caths., 50,000 (22.7%); tot. pop., 220,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 3 (rel); bap., 316; Caths., 9,000; tot. pop., 400,000.

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca (Dhaka). Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 53; priests, 179 (53 dioc., 126 rel.); sem., 129; bros., 50; srs., 633; catechists, 953; charit. inst., 172; bap., 5,256; Caths., 169,000 (.17%); tot. pop. 94,650,000.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (2 dioc., 7 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 4; bros., 5; srs., 27, bap., 233; Caths., 11,000 (4%); tot. pop., 250,000.

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the

same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; mil. vic.; card., 3; priests, 12,027 (7,486 dioc., 4,541 rel.); p.d., 263; sem., 415; bros., 2,236; srs., 29,225; charit. inst., 1,140; bap., 102,297; Caths., 8,991,000 (91.2%); tot. pop., 9,860,000.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1983.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 37 (13 dioc., 24 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 1; bros., 8; srs., 82; catechists, 307; bap., 3,121; Caths., 96,000 (60%); tot. pop., 160,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): People's republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 5 (nat.); parishes, 120; priests, 185 (99 dioc., 86 rel.); sem., 93; bros., 14; srs., 350; catechists, 1,861; bap., 15,047; Caths., 584,000 (15.7%); tot. pop., 3,720,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900s priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 8 (1 dioc., 7 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 3; srs., 8; catechists, 98; bap., 157; Caths., 9,000 (15%); tot. pop., 60,000.

Bhutan: Kingdom in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Jesuits and some Sisters remained *(Fides)*. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Parishes, 3; priests, 7 (2 dioc., 5 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 6; catechists, 3; bap., 13; Caths. (1982), 400; tot. pop., 1,360,000.

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530s and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 6; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 7; bp., 20; parishes, 443; priests, 828 (213 dioc., 615 rel.); p.d., 25; sem., 176; bros., 200; srs., 1,732; catechists, 1,094; bap., 193,234; Caths., 5,752,000 (94.6%); tot. pop., 6,080,000.

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); priests, 33 (3 dioc., 30 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 5; bros., 4; srs., 49; catechists, 57; bap., 2,456; Caths., 38,000 (3.8%); tot. pop., 1,010,000.

Brazil: Federal republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 36; dioc., 187; prel., 16; abb., 2; ord., 1; mil. vic.; card., 6; abp., 47; bp., 305; parishes, 6,872; priests, 13,367 (5,400 dioc., 7,967 rel.); p.d., 386; sem., 5,661; bros., 2,339;

srs., 36,772; bap., 2,844,607; Caths., 116,824,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 129,660,000.

Brunei: Independent state (1983) on the northern coast of Borneo; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 4; catechists, 2; bap., 102; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 260,000.

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 2. No statistics available. In 1968 there were approximately 65,000 Catholics. Tot. pop., 8,940,000.

Burkina Fasso (Upper Volta): Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers (now known as Missionaries of Africa) started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 100; priests, 395 (171 dioc., 224 rel.); sem., 134; bros., 137; srs., 646; catechists, 3,578; bap., 27,813; Caths., 570,000 (8.6%); tot. pop., 6,610,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a socialist republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850s when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 147; priests, 243 (219 dioc., 24 rel.); sem., 224; bros., 54; srs., 78; catechists, 1,859; bap., 20,213; Caths., 395,000 (1%); tot. pop., 37,550,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 110; priests, 348 (188 dioc., 160 rel.); sem., 110; bros., 146; srs., 742; catechists, 3,124; bap., 81,510; Caths., 2,532,000 (57.2%); tot. pop., 4,420,000.

Cambodia (Kampuchea): People's republic in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 in 1973. Tot. pop. (est.), 6,890,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890s, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number

of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 4; dioc., 12; abp., 4 (nat.); bp., 13 (10 nat.); parishes, 396; priests, 836 (379 dioc., 457 rel.); p.d., 27; sem., 245; bros., 203; srs., 1,227; catechists, 10,254; bap., 118,671; Caths., 2,512,000 (27.4%); tot. pop., 9,160,000.

Canada: Independent federation comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for news events and pages 384-95 for the Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 54; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; mil. vic., card., 6 (2 head archdioceses; 1 is Curia official; 3 are retired); abp., 27 (18 are diocesan, 9, retired); bps., 91 (53 diocesan, 1 coadjutor, 19 auxiliary, 18 retired); parishes 5,976; priests, 11,951 (7,214 dioc., 4,737 rel.); p.d., 392; sem. 1,101; bros., 3,564; srs., 35,999; bap., 170,736; Caths., 10,881,950 (43.5%); tot. pop., 25,015,800. (Principal source: 1985 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 47 (12 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 7; srs., 48; catechists, 3,711; bap., 7,949; Caths., 300,000; tot. pop., 311,000.

Carolines and Marshalls, The: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880s.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 33 (rel.); p.d., 22; sem., 9; bros., 6; srs., 50; catechists, 274; bap., 2,130; Caths., 56,000; tot. pop., 125,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Srs., 3; catechists, 3; bap., 7; Caths. (1982), 300; tot. pop., 18,000.

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4; parishes, 90; priests, 222 (46 dioc., 176 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 68; bros., 50; srs., 285; catechists, 2,448; bap., 18,466; Caths., 413,000 (16.8%); tot. pop., 2,450,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena. Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1; bp., 3; parishes, 88; priests, 140 (20 dioc., 120 rel.); sem., 42; bros., 47; srs., 215; catechists, 4,825; bap., 18,250; Caths., 266,000 (5.6%); tot. pop., 4,790,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvator Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions have remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. The Chilean bishops have issued numerous statements strongly critical of the military government's human rights violations, urging the release of political prisoners and a return to civilian rule. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; dioc., 14; prel., 3; v.a., 2; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 29; parishes, 815; priests, 2,163 (814 dioc., 1,349 rel.); p.d., 192; sem., 999; bros., 446; srs., 4,994; catechists, 672; bap., 193,175; Caths., 9,929,000 (85%); tot. pop., 11,680,000.

China *(This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949)*: People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Peking (Beijing), Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from

the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580s. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840s and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900s reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals, denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church in 1958 by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By 1983, an estimated 60 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) Activity of the Patriotic Association and official policy of the government are in direct opposition to any connection between the Church in China and the Vatican. Bishop Ignatius Kung Pin-Mei, imprisoned for 30 years, was paroled in 1985 (see July News Events, page 104).

Archd., 20; dioc., 92; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population. Tot. pop. 1,020,877,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. Guerrilla warfare aimed at Marxist-oriented radical social reform and redistribution of land has plagued the country since the 1960s, posing problems for the Church which backed reforms but rejected actions of radical groups. In 1984, a peace accord — calling for a cease-fire and peaceful implementation of reforms — was signed by Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, and leaders of guerrilla factions. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 11; dioc., 32; prel., 2; v.a., 8; p.a., 7; mil. vic., card., 2; abp., 15; bp., 57; parishes, 2,367; priests, 5,355 (3,318 dioc., 2,037 rel.); p.d., 28; sem., 2,443; bros., 889; srs., 18,171; catechists, 2,360; bap., 761,959; Caths., 26,094,000 (94.8%); tot. pop., 27,520,000.

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration was established in 1975.

A.a., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 2 (rel.); srs., 7; bap., 5; Caths., 1,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 420,000.

Congo: People's republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880s. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; abp., 1 (nat); bp., 4 (nat); parishes, 80; priests, 158 (52 dioc., 106 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 75; bros., 39; srs., 208;

catechists, 542; bap., 13,727; Caths., 740,000 (44.8%); tot. pop., 1,650,000.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 14 (5 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 3; srs., 10; catechists, 33; bap., 85; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 18,000.

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 2; bp., 5; parishes, 176; priests, 461 (274 dioc., 187 rel.); sem., 294; bros., 48; srs., 898; catechists, 662; bap., 67,287; Caths., 2,199,000 (92.3%); tot. pop., 2,380,000.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 2; bp., 6; parishes, 231; priests, 205 (117 dioc., 88 rel.); sem., 47; bros., 25; srs., 240; bap., 21,871; Caths. 4,051,000 (41%); tot. pop., 9,880,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman-Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); abp., 1 (resides in Lebanon); parishes, 10; priests, 22 (6 dioc., 16 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 98; bap., 51; Caths., 7,000 (1.2%); tot. pop., 650,000.

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got under way in the 1560s and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a

1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine-Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern-Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972, the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution. In December, 1983, the Czechoslovakian foreign minister met with the Pope at Vatican City — the first meeting of a high Czech official with a pope since the country came under communist rule. In 1984, two Vatican officials visited Czechoslovakia. Despite the communication breakthrough, there was no indication of any change of policy toward the Church in the country.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 2; bp., 6 (2 impeded); parishes, 4,444; priests, 3,662 (3,188 dioc., 474 rel.); sem., 356; bros., 60; srs., 5,030; bap., 104,873; Caths., 10,634,000 (68.9%); tot. pop., 15,420,000.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 50; priests, 103 (36 dioc., 67 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 4; srs., 375; bap., 330; Caths., 28,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,110,000.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 12 (1 dioc., 11 rel.); p.d., 2; bros., 9; srs., 30; bap., 37; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 26 (2 dioc., 24 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 6; bros., 6; srs., 34; catechists, 408; bap., 1,265; Caths., 65,000 (81.2%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 9; parishes, 217; priests, 484 (133 dioc., 351 rel.); p.d., 33; sem., 263; bros., 84; srs., 1,322; bap., 88,511; Caths., 5,583,000 (93.7%); tot. pop., 5,960,000.

Ecuador (includes Galapagos Islands): Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530s. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930s the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; prel., 1; v.a., 7; p.a., 3; mil. vic., card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 24; parishes, 820; priests, 1,537 (660 dioc., 877 rel.); p.d., 14; sem., 293; bros., 329; srs., 4,112; catechists, 2,215; bap., 202,205; Caths., 8,518,000 (92%); tot. pop., 9,250,000.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320s. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. In 1979, following negotiations initiated by Pres. Anwar el-Sadat in 1977, Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites); dioc., 9; v.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 207; priests, 347 (170 dioc., 177 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 90; bros., 68; srs., 1,608; bap., 2,289; Caths., 171,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 44,530,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520s. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of late 1984 and 1985 events.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; mil. vic.; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 230; priests, 391 (181 dioc., 210 rel.); sem., 129; bros., 60; srs., 890; bap., 83,474; Caths., 4,797,000 (91.7%); tot. pop., 5,230,000.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780s, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased per-

secution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; mil. vic. (Great Britain); card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 34; parishes, 2,531; priests, 5,873 (3,907 dioc., 1,966 rel.); p.d., 96; sem., 501; bros., 659; srs., 9,731; bap., 79,865; Caths., 4,082,000 (8.9%); tot. pop., 45,628,000. (1985 Annuario Pontificio.)

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea: capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. An ecclesiastical province was established in October, 1982. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 2 (nat.); parishes, 40; priests, 54 (21 dioc., 33 rel.); p.d. 1; sem., 22; bros., 21; srs., 147; catechists, 590; bap., 10,189; Caths., 327,000; tot. pop., 380,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian take-over of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia: Socialist state in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. The first Ethiopian cardinal (Abp. Paulos Tzadua of Addis Ababa) was named in 1985. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for drought relief efforts.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 5; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 254; priests, 496 (142 dioc., 354 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 119; bros., 180; srs., 1,014; catechists, 520; bap., 10,804; Caths., 245,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 33,680,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Stanley. The islands are called Islas Malvinas by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

P.a., 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 1; Caths. (1982), 210; tot. pop., 2,000.

Faroe Islands: Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 12; Caths. (1982), 100; tot. pop., 42,000.

Fiji: Independent island group (100 inhabited) in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 23; priests, 90 (17 dioc., 73 rel.); sem., 45; bros., 54; srs., 311; catechists, 206; bap., 1,989; Caths., 57,000 (8.5%); tot. pop., 670,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 18 (2 dioc., 16 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 1; srs., 29; bap., 73; Caths., 4,000 (.08%); tot. pop., 4,860,000.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of

organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; dioc., 75; prel., 1; ap. ex., 2; ord., 1; mil. vic.; card. (1985), 9; abp., 33; bp., 160; parishes, 37,455; priests, 37,550 (29,421 dioc., 8,129 rel.); p.d., 207; sem., 1,439; bros., 5,200; srs., 78,996; bap., 507,710; Caths., 46,682,000 (85.4%); tot. pop., 54,650,000.

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 59; priests, 105 (31 dioc., 74 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 35; srs., 153; catechists, 1,149; bap., 8,546; Caths., 575,000 (50.8%); tot. pop., 1,130,000.

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa; capital, Banjui. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 20 (rel.); sem. 8; bros., 1; srs., 38; catechists, 33; bap., 378; Caths., 14,000 (2%); tot. pop., 663,000.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870s but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials pro-

tested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50s of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 16 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ap., ex., 1; mil. vic.; card. (1985), 5; abp., 3; bp., 59; parishes, 11,893; priests, 22,175 (16,656 dioc., 5,519 rel.); p.d., 893; sem., 3,012; bros., 2,717; srs., 60,578; bap., 261,229; Caths., 28,487,000 (46.4%); tot. pop., 61,429,000.

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meissen and Berlin, since most of its territory lies in East Germany); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); card., 1; bps., 8; parishes, 903; priests, 1,396 (1,181 dioc., 215 rel.); p.d., 42; sem., 139; bros., 117; srs., 2,622; bap., 9,752; Caths., 1,339,000 (8%); tot. pop., 16,700,000.

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 162; priests, 490 (249 dioc., 241 rel.); sem., 279; bros., 145; srs., 510; catechists, 3,125; bap., 41,098; Caths., 1,538,000 (12%); tot. pop., 12,700,000.

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 10 (9 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 4; srs., 21; bap., 271; Caths., 20,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Greece, including Crete: Republic in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 2; parishes, 77; priests, 101 (56 dioc., 45 rel.); bros., 44; srs., 154; bap., 384; Caths., 50,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,850,000.

Greenland (Kalaalit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720s to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 3; bap., 1; tot. pop., 50,000. No report on number of Catholics.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 20 (6 dioc., 14 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 4; bros., 5; srs., 18; catechists, 56; bap., 1,359; Caths., 73,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 46; priests, 89 (44 dioc., 45 rel.); bros., 6; srs., 197; catechists, 1,608; bap., 4,555; Caths., 260,000 tot. pop., 320,000.

Guam: Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agana. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970. The Agana diocese, which had been a suffragan of San Francisco, was made a metropolitan see in 1984.

Archd., 1; archbp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 47 (15 dioc., 32 rel.); p.d., 7;

sem., 20; bros., 5; srs., 138; catechists, 1,145; bap., 2,199; Caths., 103,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population, including the Church which has been subjected to persecution. Since 1976, at least nine priests were reported missing or killed. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 1; a.a., 1; bp., 15; parishes, 348; priests, 655 (192 dioc., 463 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 310; bros., 127; srs., 1,094; bap., 178,739; Caths. 6,661,000 (84%); tot. pop. 7,930,000.

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 27 (5 dioc., 22 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 107; bap., 1,607; Caths., 59,000; tot. pop., 76,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. (See News Events, page 67.) Private schools, suppressed by the government for more than 20 years, were again authorized in 1984. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 22 (21 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 25; bros., 3; srs., 24; catechists, 76; bap., 931; Caths., 49,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 5,180.000.

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 46 (1 dioc., 45 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 4; bros., 10; srs., 39; catechists, 154; bap., 861; Caths., 49,000; tot. pop., 860,000.

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 45 (7 dioc., 38 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 6; srs., 40; catechists, 612; bap., 1,488; Caths., 94,000; tot. pop., 920,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960s had serious effects on the Church. In 1984, a new concordat was concluded replacing the one in effect since 1860. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 190; priests, 427 (236 dioc., 191 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 165; bros., 205; srs., 905; bap., 99,280; Caths., 4,582,000 (86%); tot. pop. 5,300,000.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadoran refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 122; priests, 240 (64 dioc., 176 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 46; bros., 12; srs., 308; catechists, 1,364; bap., 92,586; Caths., 3,930,000 (96%); tot. pop., 4,090,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. Most of the territory, leased from China, is scheduled for return in 1997. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign

Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 53; priests, 354 (73 dioc., 281 rel.); sem., 27; bros., 77; srs., 785; catechists, 577; bap., 5,226; Caths., 270,000; tot. pop., 5,310,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130s, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern-Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of diocesan bishops to fill long-vacant sees.

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card, 1; abp., 3; bp., 16; parishes, 2,285; priests, 3,156 (3,020 dioc., 136 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 309; bros., 54; srs., 75; bap., 70,574; Caths., 6,533,000 (61%); tot. pop., 10,690,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 9 (5 dioc., 4 rel.); sem., 3; srs., 38; bap., 14; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 230,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights

of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc., 92; p.a., 2; card. (1985), 3; abp., 19; bp., 102; parishes, 5,421; priests, 12,512 (7,327 dioc., 5,185 rel.); p.d., 16; sem., 5,586; bros., 2,561; srs., 52,930; catechists, 27,177; bap., 288,406; Caths., 12,553,000 (1.7%); tot. pop. 732,260,000.

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 7; bps., 28; parishes, 617; priests, 1,742 (288 dioc., 1,454 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 1,278; bros., 737; srs., 4,256; catechists, 12,267; bap., 161,694; Caths., 4,050,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 159,430,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Mo- nophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 32; priests, 51 (9 dioc., 42 rel.); p.d., 10; bros., 12; srs., 42, bap., 244; Caths., 18,000 (.04%); tot. pop., 41,640,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 9; bp., 4; parishes, 106; priests, 141 (105 dioc., 36 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 15; bros., 12; srs., 241; bap., 5,270; Caths., 378,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 14,650,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600s but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kindgom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 31; parishes, 1,333; priests, 6,420 (3,710 dioc., 2,710 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 1,081; bros., 1,846; srs., 12,553; bap., 80,404 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., (approx.), 3,286,600 (93%); tot. pop., 3,534,000.

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Tot. pop., 1,490,228, Catholics comprise about one third. (Other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Akka archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The *1983 Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 131,000. The total population is 4,100,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870s, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. In 1985, a new concordat was ratified between the Vatican and Italy, replacing one in effect since 1929. (See Index: Vatican-Italian Concordat.) Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 57; dioc., 208; prel., 4; abb., 7; mil. vic.; card. (1985), 37; abp., and bp., 451 (218 residential, 35 auxiliaries, remainder in other offices or retired); parishes, 28,691; priests, 61,670 (39,492 dioc., 22,178 rel.); p.d., 382; sem., 5,229; bros., 6,051; srs., 143,977; bap., 591,678; Caths., 55,703,000 (98%); tot. pop., 56,840,000.

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955; the first native cardinal (Bernard Yago) was named in 1983. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 10 (nat.); parishes, 186; priests, 413 (139 dioc., 274 rel.); sem., 75; bros., 74; srs., 522; catechists, 5,239; bap., 224,894; Caths., 972,000 (10.6%); tot. pop., 9,160,000.

Jamaica: Republic in the West Indies; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 65; priests, 80 (16 dioc., 64 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 10; bros., 11; srs., 196; catechists, 372; bap., 2,837; Caths., 220,000 (9.7%); tot. pop., 2,260,000.

Japan: Archipelago in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another per-

secution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 15; parishes, 792; priests, 1,919 (530 dioc., 1,389 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 215; bros., 397; srs., 7,164; catechists, 1,271; bap., 10,428; Caths., 416,000 (.34%); tot. pop., 119,260,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 62; priests, 73 (51 dioc., 22 rel.); sem. 4; bros., 9; srs., 279; bap., 1,160; Caths., 99,000 (3%); tot. pop., 3,250,000.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 15; mil. vic., card., 1 (nat.); bp., 15 (10 nat.); parishes, 402; priests, 912 (291 dioc., 621 rel.); sem., 695; bros., 209; srs., 2,074; catechists, 5,252; bap., 224,894; Caths., 3,807,000 (20.2%); tot. pop., 17,780,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 16 (2 dioc., 14 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 5; srs., 56; bap., 2,070; Caths., 33,000 (60.7%); tot. pop., 65,000.

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came in 1784 through lay converts. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. (One-hundred and three martyrs of this period were canonized by Pope John Paul II during his 1984 apostolic visit to the country.) Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 19,190,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 659; priests, 1,202 (895 dioc., 307 rel.); sem., 1,004; bros., 336; srs., 3,664; catechists, 5,503; bap., 137,784; Caths. 1,658,000 (4.1%); tot. pop., 39,950,000.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 8 (4 dioc., 4 rel.); srs., 29; bap., 828; Caths., 49,000; tot. pop., 1,670,000.

Laos: People's republic in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1831; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist take-over in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 3; No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop., 4,210,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and dur-

ing independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian take-over of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; card., 1 (Julijans Vaivods, named in 1983); bp., 3 (titular, 1 is impeded); parishes, 179; priests, 114 (104 dioc., 10 rel.); sem., 55; bap., 5,167; Caths., 250,000; tot. pop. 2,500,000.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. During the past 10 years the country has been torn by violence and often heavy fighting among rival political-religious factions drawn along Christian-Moslem lines. (See Index for 1985 developments.) Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd. 10 (3 Maronite, 7 Greek Melkite); dioc., 7 (1 Armenian, 1 Chaldean, 5 Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); card., 1 (Patr. Antoine Khoraiche of Maronites); patriarchs, 3 (patriarchs of Antioch of the Maronites, a cardinal; Antioch of the Syrians and Cilicia of the Armenians who reside in Lebanon); abp. and bp., 19; parishes, 1,008; priests, 1,407 (660 dioc., 747 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 282; bros., 116; srs., 3,415; bap., 15,010; Caths., 1,408,000; tot. pop., 2,640,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 74; priests, 132 (22 dioc., 110 rel.); sem., 47; bros., 52; srs., 702; catechists, 2,044; bap., 28,228; Caths., 629,000 (14.4%); tot. pop., 1,440,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1982. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 47; priests, 53 (9 dioc., 44 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 18; bros., 28; srs., 107; catechists, 192; bap. 1,908; Caths., 42,000 (2%); tot. pop., 2,060,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capital, Tripoli. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 7; priests, 15 (rel.); bro., 1; srs., 120; bap., 210; Caths., 32,000 (.95%); tot. pop., 3,350,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law. (See Index for papal visit.)

Parishes, 10; priests, 32 (18 dioc., 14 rel); bros., 9; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; captial, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes in 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaicius was named titular bishop of Cubda and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelature; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaisiadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. In 1983, four of the five bishops were allowed to go to Rome for their *ad limina* visit. The Soviet take-over of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 2 (Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland); dioc., 4; prel., 1; bp., 4 (none residential); parishes 631; priests, 700 (691 dioc., 9

rel.); sem., 101; bros., 19; srs., 245; Caths., 2,582,000 (79.9%); tot. pop., 3,228,000.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 419 (317 dioc., 102 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 24; bros., 26; srs., 1,143; bap., 3,294; Caths. 360,000 (97%); tot. pop., 370,000.

Macau: Portuguese-administered territory in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macau served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 74 (44 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 8; bros., 21; srs., 181; catechists, 137; bap., 522; Caths., 20,000; tot. pop., 336,000.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 16 (13 nat.); parishes, 235; priests, 671 (156 dioc., 515 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 212; bros., 329; srs., 1,907; catechists, 7,614; bap., 72,996; Caths., 2,128,000 (22.6%); tot. pop. 9,400,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 129; priests, 321 (115 dioc., 206 rel.); sem., 170; bros., 88; srs., 631; catechists, 3,880; bap., 47,870; Caths., 1,407,000 (21.8%); tot. pop., 6,430,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia; federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 156; priests, 249 (160 dioc., 89 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 39; bros., 103; srs., 530; catechists, 1,537; bap., 16,824; Caths., 447,000 (3%); tot. pop., 14,860,000.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 170,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 37; priests, 136 (22 dioc., 114 rel.); sem., 27; bros., 24; srs., 170; catechists, 511; bap., 2,579; Caths., 68,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 7,350,000.

Malta: Republic 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. The passage in recent years of government-sponsored legislation affecting Catholic schools and church-owned property has brought charges of harassment by church leaders. (See News Events.) Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 82; priests, 1,121 (653 dioc., 468 rel.); sem., 122; bros., 119; srs., 1,394; bap., 5,998; Caths., 373,000 (98%); tot. pop., 380,000.

Marianas, The: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agana archdiocese, Guam.

Parishes, 9; priests, 7 (5 dioc., 2 rel.); p.d., 2; srs., 22; catechists, 149; bap., 507; Caths., 14,000; tot. pop., 20,000.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe;

capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 95 (41 dioc., 54 rel.); sem., 8; bros., 12; srs., 211; catechists, 2,000; bap., 3,888; Caths., 281,000; tot. pop., 310,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (2 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 27; bap., 37; Caths., 4,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 1,780,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819 and a diocese in 1847, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1, bp., 1; parishes, 44; priests, 98 (51 dioc., 47 rel.); sem., 12; bros., 33; srs., 281; bap., 5,520; Caths., 310,000 (32%); tot. pop., 960,000.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 12; dioc., 55; prel., 7; v.a., 2; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 75; parishes, 4,258; priests, 10,110 (7,208 dioc., 2,902 rel.); p.d., 60; sem., 4,217; bros., 1,423; srs., 24,207; catechists, 930; bap., 2,064,753; Caths., 72,095,000 (95%); tot. pop., 75,100,000.

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has an ambassador at Vatican City.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 32 (16 dioc., 16 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 3; bros., 19; srs., 55; bap., 212; Caths., 25,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Mongolia: People's republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,700,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parish, 1; priests, 1 (rel.); p.d., 1; srs., 4; catechists, 8; bap., 32; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 14,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 2; abp., 2; parishes, 56; priests, 98 (25 dioc., 73 rel.); bros., 11; srs., 392; catechists, 129; bap., 147; Caths., 64,000 (.28%); tot. pop., 22,110,000.

Mozambique: People's republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory (independent, 1975); capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830s, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1984. Mozambique

has an apostolic delegate. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 3; dioc., 6; abp., 3 (2 nat.); bp., 6 (5 nat.); parishes, 259; priests, 281 (24 dioc., 257 rel.); sem., 25; bros., 74; srs., 500; catechists, 7,172; Caths., 1,756,000 (13.2%); tot. pop., 13,310,000.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

V.a., 2; bp., ? (1 nat); parishes, 61; priests, 65 (3 dioc., 62 rel.); p.d., 17; sem., 3; bros., 47; srs., 280; catechists, 354; bap., 7,771; Caths., 188,000 (12.8%); tot. pop., 1,470,000.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Forms part of the Tarawa and Nauru diocese, (Tarawa).

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bro., 1; srs., 16; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 7,900.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Nepal established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1983.

Mission "sui juris," 1; parishes, 3; priests, 25 (rel); bros., 14; srs., 34; bap., 24; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 15,740,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; mil vic.; card. (1985), 4; bp., 11; parishes, 1,790; priests 6,453 (2,488 dioc., 3,965 rel.); p.d., 38; sem., 283; bros., 2,582; srs., 21,012; bap., 52,957; Caths., 5,600,000 (39.9%); tot. pop., 14,360,000.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc , 1; bp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 59 (12 dioc., 47 rel.); bros., 50; srs., 131; catechists, 14; bap., 3,440; Caths., 236,000 (90%); tot. pop., 260,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 65 (11 dioc., 54 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 62; srs., 192; catechists, 210; bap., 1,918; Caths., 94,000; tot. pop., 150,000.

New Zealand: Independent nation in Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia: capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; mil. vic.; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 285; priests, 765 (419 dioc., 346 rel.); sem., 95; bros., 286; srs., 1,929; catechists, 85; bap., 8,886; Caths. 504,000 (15.7%); tot. pop., 3,200,000.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America: capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820s. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900s. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the

early 1930s. Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for 1985 developments.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 1; card. (1985), 1; bp., 9; parishes, 181; priests, 327 (116 dioc., 211 rel.); p.d., 29; sem., 46; bros., 61; srs., 651; catechists, 1,777; bap., 72,184; Caths., 2,658,000 (86.8%); tot. pop., 3,060,633.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 32 (6 dioc., 26 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 9; srs., 80; catechists, 92; bap., 165; Caths., 15,000 (.26%); tot. pop., 5,770,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 28; mission "sui juris," 1; card. (1985), 2; abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 30 (24 nat.); parishes, 530; priests, 1,412 (878 dioc., 534 rel.); p.d., 6; sem., 1,553; bros., 353; srs., 1,438; catechists, 10,405; bap., 259,883; Caths., 6,044,000 (6.8%); tot. pop., 89,020,000.

Niue: New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 2; bap. 16; Caths. (1982), 200; tot. pop., 3,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 2; parishes, 28; priests, 56 (16 dioc., 40 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 13; srs., 353; bap., 277; Caths., 17,000; tot. pop., 4,130,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 2; priests, 5 (1 dioc., 4 rel.); bros., 2; bap., 24; Caths., 8,000; tot. pop., 1,130,000.

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 53; priests, 228 (88 dioc., 140 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 89, bros., 57; srs., 707; catechists, 402; bap., 20,547; Caths., 497,000 (.55%); tot. pop., 89,730,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 144; priests, 280 (76 dioc., 204 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 130; bros., 39; srs., 454; catechists, 400; Caths., 1,842,000 (88.1%); tot. pop., 2,090,000.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 4; dioc., 14; abp., 4; bp., 16; parishes, 307; priests, 521 (64 dioc., 457 rel.); p.d., 13; bros., 318; srs., 951; catechists, 2,413; bap., 35,698; Caths., 1,006,000 (31.5%); tot. pop., 3,190,000.

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dio-

ceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; mil. vic.; abp., 1; bp., 15; parishes, 282; priests, 536 (182 dioc., 354 rel.); p.d., 18; sem., 249; bros., 103; srs., 997; catechists, 119; bap., 101,032; Caths., 3,192,000 (91.9%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already under way, developed for some time after 1570 but detericrated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820s. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 13; prel., 13; v.a., 8; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 44; parishes, 1,250; priests, 2,258 (966 dioc., 1,292 rel.); p.d., 39; sem., 895; bros., 461; srs., 4,910; catechists, 2,411; bap., 431,543; Caths., 17,296,000 (92.4%); tot. pop., 18,710,000.

Philippines: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos has been under attack by people of the church for a number of years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 16; dioc. (1985), 46; prel., 5; v.a., 5; mil. vic.; card. (1985), 2; abp., 14; bp., 75; parishes, 2,129; priests, 5,039 (2,924 dioc., 2,115 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 4,315; bros., 378; srs., 7,812; catechists, 1,299; bap., 1,383,140; Caths., 43,800,000 (84.1%); tot. pop., 52,060,000.

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the

republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszynski in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszynski in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968 He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszynski denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and human rights violations of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were initiated by the Vatican and Poland in 1974, but regular diplomatic relations have not been established. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Cracow was elected to the papacy in 1978. Church support was strong for the independent labor movement, Solidarity, which was recognized by the government in August, 1980, but outlawed in December, 1981, when martial law was imposed. The prevailing church-state condition is one of tension, affected by three principal internal factors: (1) the need of the government for social order, which is impossible to achieve without the moderating influence of the Church; (2) pressure by the Church for freedom from restraints on its pastoral, education, and social mission; (3) mutual resistance to Soviet intervention. (See entries in News Events.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card. (1985), 5; abp., 3; bp., 81; parishes, 8,040; priests, 20,311 (15,718 dioc., 4,593 rel.); sem., 7,517; bros., 1,334; srs., 24,850; bap., 146,265; Caths., 34,460,000 (94.2%); tot. pop., 36,570,000.

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960s, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 78; priests, 35 (10 dioc., 25 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 2; bros., 31; srs., 63; catechists, 158; bap., 1,644; Caths., 57,800; tot. pop., 166,000.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to

some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 27; parishes, 4,316; priests, 4,771 (3,694 dioc., 1,077 rel.); p.d., 8; sem., 542; bros., 515; srs., 7,252; bap., 146,265; Caths., 9,[illegible]7,000 (94.4%); tot. pop., 10,100,000.

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic). (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 269; priests, 724 (296 dioc., 428 rel.); p.d., 169; sem., 198; bros., 89; srs., 1,509; bap., 52,847; Caths., 2,735,000 (81.6%); tot. pop., 3,350,000.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 51; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 280,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 71; priests, 107 (59 dioc., 48 rel.); sem., 16; bros., 41; srs., 440; catechists, 400; bap., 11,539; Caths., 468,000; tot. pop., 550,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 3 (one was ordained in 1984). No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.9% of the population) in 1969. Tot. pop., 22,600,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) plagued the country for a number of years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; aioc., 7; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (6 nat.); parishes, 110; priests, 455 (252 dioc., 203 rel.); sem., 154; bros., 213; srs., 848; catechists, 1,584; bap., 95,804; Caths., 2,450,000 (43%); tot. pop., 5,700,000.

Saint Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis: Independent (Sept. 19, 1983) island states in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher; Charlestown,

on Nevis. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 4; priests, 8 (rel.); srs., 2; catechists, 14; bap., 85; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 66,000 (1981). Statistics include Anguilla.

Saint Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 35 (11 dioc., 22 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 7; bros., 2; srs., 40; catechists, 260; bap., 3,274; Caths., 100,000; tot. pop., 124,000.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas department, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 3 (rel.); srs., 13; bap., 89; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 6,350.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 7; priests, 9 (2 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 26; catechists, 32; bap., 211; Caths., 14,000; tot. pop., 100,000.

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; seat of government, Pago Pago on the Island of Tutuila. Samoa-Pago Pago diocese established in 1982.

Dioc., 1; parishes 5; priests, 7 (4 dioc., 3 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 7; srs., 13; catechists, 28; bap., 308; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. A diocese was established in 1966; elevated to a metropolitan see in 1982.

Archd., 1; card., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 51 (14 dioc., 37 rel.); sem., 32; bros., 36; srs., 114; catechists, 73; bap., 1,520; Caths., 31,000; tot. pop., 160,000.

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 11; priests, 29 (15 dioc., 14 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 13; bap., 297; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 22,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 9 (rel.); bros., 3; srs., 15; catechists, 248; bap., 2,818; Caths., 81,000; tot. pop., 90,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 6; priests, 15 (1 dioc., 14 rel.); srs., 19; bap., 514; Caths., 426,000; tot. pop., 10,420,000.

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 479; priests, 1,018 (784 dioc., 234 rel.); sem., 150; bros., 119; srs., 1,183; bap., 13,643; Caths., 809,454 (15.8%); tot. pop., 5,095,600.

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was established in

1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 64; priests, 241 (84 dioc., 157 rel.); sem., 70; bros., 129; srs., 517; catechists, 1,300; bap., 10,062 Caths., 280,000 (4.4%); tot. pop., 6,320,000.

Seychelles: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. Seychelles established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 21 (6 dioc., 15 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 10; srs., 58; catechists, 262; bap., 1,470; Caths., 59,000; tot. pop., 60,000.

Sierra Leone: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 31; priests, 116 (14 dioc., 102 rel.); sem., 36; bros., 12; srs., 96; catechists, 488; bap., 4,243; Caths., 68,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 26; priests, 130 (71 dioc., 59 rel.); sem., 27; bros., 60; srs., 236; catechists, 640; bap., 3,171; Caths., 96,000 (3.8%); tot. pop., 2,500,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 35; priests, 49 (12 dioc., 37 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 33; srs., 190; catechists, 205; bap., 2,173; Caths., 63,000; tot. pop., 260,0

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 71; bap., 6; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 5,270,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was [illegible]holic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got under way thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native Blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 19; abb., 1; p.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 21; parishes, 713; priests, 1,097 (269 dioc., 828 rel.); p.d., 90; sem., 192; bros., 336; srs., 3,524; catechists, 6,723; bap., 66,226; Caths., 2,237,000 (7.2%); tot. pop., 30,800,000.

Spain: Constitutional monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to

civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 13; dioc., 52; mil. vic.; card. (1985), 5; abp., 11; bp., 68; parishes, 21,403; priests, 32,070 (21,274 dioc., 10,796 rel.); p.d., 68; sem., 3,344; bros., 7,157; srs., 78,450; bap., 538,393; Caths., 37,465,000 (97.9%); tot. pop., 38,230,000.

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 318; priests, 684 (379 dioc., 305 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 219; srs., 2,352; catechists, 2,591; bap., 26,383; Caths., 1,093,000 (7%); tot. pop., 15,420,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. The imposition of Islamic penal codes in 1984 was a cause of concern to all Christian churches. (See Index.) Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 92; priests, 182 (40 dioc., 142 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 49; bros., 48; srs., 236; catechists 1,285; bap., 16,152; Caths., 1,266,000 (6.2%); tot. pop., 20,360,000.

Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo. Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 34 (3 dioc., 31 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 3; bros., 27; srs., 88; catechists, 63; bap., 3,065; Caths., 78,000; tot. pop., 350,000.

Swaziland: Monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; priests, 37 (4 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 8; srs., 115; catechists, 139; bap., 1,113; Caths., 37,000 (6%); tot. pop., 610,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 33; priests, 88 (33 dioc., 55 rel.); p.d., 6; sem., 16; bros., 7; srs., 247; bap., 1,085; Caths., 114,000 (1.4%); tot. pop., 8,330,000.

Switzerland: Confederation in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular

who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City.

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 8; parishes, 1,704; priests, 4,123 (2,452 dioc., 1,671 rel.); p.d., 21; sem., 217; bros., 361; srs., 9,779; bap., 34,898; Caths., 3,028,000 (46.7%); tot. pop., 6,480,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchates, 3 (Antioch of Maronites, Greek Melkites and Syrians; patriarchs of Maronites and Syrians reside in Lebanon); Archd., 12 (1 Armenian, 2 Maronite, 5 Greek-Melkite, 4 Syrian); dioc., 3 (Armenian, Chaldean, Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); patr., 1; abp., 15; bp., 2; parishes, 188; priests, 212 (142 dioc., 70 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 39; bros., 11; srs., 403; bap., 2,622; Caths., 257,000 (2.6%); tot. pop., 9,610,000.

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 442; priests, 735 (219 dioc., 516 rel.); sem., 93; bros., 88; srs., 1,151; catechists, 482; bap., 5,682; Caths., 291,000 (1.5%); tot. pop., 18,803,000.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860s. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 24; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 25 (24 nat.); parishes, 633; priests, 1,437 (814 dioc., 623 rel.); sem., 381; bros., 340; srs., 4,367; catechists, 8,567; bap., 171,967; Caths., 4,098,000 (20.1%); tot. pop., 20,380,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660s. Evangelization of the natives got under way from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochin China and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Abp., Michai Kitbunchu was named the first Thai cardinal in 1983. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 267; priests, 420 (192 dioc., 221 rel.); sem., 184; bros., 150; srs., 1,184; catechists, 1,047; bap., 6,355; Caths., 207,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 49,460,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 35 (18 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 18; bros., 7; srs., 50; catechists, 912; bap., 20,936; Caths., 393,000; tot. pop., 620,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 73; priests, 195 (89 dioc., 106 rel.); sem., 102; bros., 63; srs., 281; catechists, 1,137; bap., 19,415; Caths., 606,000 (21.9%); tot. pop., 2,760,000.

Tokelau: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Forms part of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau archdiocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; p.d., 1; srs., 2; catechist, 1; bap., 50; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 11; priests, 27; sem., 5; bros., 13; srs., 53; catechists, 54; bap., 606; Caths., 14,000 (14%); tot. pop., 100,000.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 58; priests, 129 (25 dioc., 104 rel.); sem., 33; bros., 27; srs., 181; catechists, 50; bap., 8,960; Caths., 386,000 (33.5%); tot. pop., 1,150,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 51 (23 dioc., 28 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 1; brôs., 9; srs., 225; bap., 44; Caths., 20,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 6,890,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 3; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 56; priests, 70 (15 dioc., 55 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 4; bros., 29; srs., 142; bap., 183; Caths., 15,000; tot. pop., 47,280,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk.

Mission "sui juris," 1; parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 8,000.

Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Islands): Independent state (1978) in Oceania, consisting of 9 islands (8 inhabited); capital, Funafuti.

Mission "sui juris," 1; Caths. (1982), 100; tot. pop., 8,000.

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa; capital, Kampala The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop

was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; mil. vic., card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (12 nat.); parishes, 318; priests, 938 (625 dioc., 313 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 596; bros., 316; srs., 2,028; catechists, 7,963; bap., 207,540; Caths., 5,914,000 (40.4%); tot. pop., 14,630,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers: (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Tot. pop., 272,500,000.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 11 (3 dioc., 8 rel.); sem. 6; bros., 4; srs., 34; bap., 880; Caths., 48,000; tot. pop., 1,210,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta: See Burkina Fasso.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 11; parishes, 222; priests, 552 (178 dioc., 374 rel.); p.d., 24; sem., 124; bros., 148; srs., 1,641; bap., 40,221; Caths., 2,347,000 (79%); tot. pop., 2,970,000.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 19, priests, 27 (4 dioc., 23 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 19; bros., 17; srs., 80; catechists, 143; bap., 759; Caths., 18,000 (15%); tot. pop., 120,000.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got under way in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 6; dioc., 18; v.a., 4; card. (1985), 2; abp., 4; bp., 33; parishes, 1,002; priests, 1,975 (895 dioc., 1,080 rel.); p.d., 23, sem., 496; bros., 234; srs., 3,862; catechists, 137; bap., 323,011; Caths., 14,859,000 (91%); tot. pop., 16,390,000.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital,

Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief, promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City), is denied in practice. Late in 1983, the government initiated support for a "patriotic" Catholic church analogous to the communist-sponsored church in China. The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 35. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. Pop., 57,180,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1 (St. Thomas, suffragan of Washington, D.C.); bp., 2; parishes, 6; priests, 15 (2 dioc., 13 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 3; srs., 17; bap., 692; Caths., 25,000; tot. pop., 100,000.

Virgin Islands, British: British possession in Caribbean; capital, Road Town.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); sr., 1; catechists, 2; bap., 18; Caths. (1982), 300; tot. pop., 14,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 169; priests, 303 (171 dioc., 132 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 29; bros., 27; srs., 613; bap., 3,268; Caths., 150,033 (5.3%); tot. pop., 2,836,000.

Wallis and Futuna islands: French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific; capital Mata-Utu. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 5; priests, 19 (10 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 7; srs., 47; bap., 423; Caths., 14,000 (almost the entire population).

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); bap., 2; Caths. (1982), 400; tot. pop., 150,000.

Yemen, North: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesi-

astical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 3; priests, 2 (rel.); bros., 31; bap., 15; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 6,230,000.

Yemen, South (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen): Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capital, Aden. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Catholics are from other countries. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel); Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,030,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1, card., 1; abp., 7; bp., 23; parishes, 2,816; priests, 4,281 (2,764 dioc., 1,517 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 770; bros., 270; srs., 6,207; catechists, 284; bap., 79,781; Caths., 7,243,000 (31.7%); tot. pop., 22,800,000.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anticlericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 5 (nat.); bp., 46 (43 nat.); parishes, 1,039; priests, 2,587 (834 dioc., 1,753 rel.); p.d., 13; sem., 2,186; bros., 879; srs., 4,636; catechists, 48,711; bap., 445,871; Caths., 13,596,000 (43.6%); tot. pop., 31,150,000.

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880s and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 220; priests, 526 (113 dioc., 413 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 151; bros., 171; srs., 774; catechists, 3,404; bap., 47,834; Caths., 1,772,000 (28.4%); tot. pop., 6,240,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested vigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 134; priests, 320 (70 dioc., 250 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 40; bros., 107; srs., 957; catechists, 1,422; Caths., 660,000 (8.5%); tot. pop., 7,740,000.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1983, the latest edition; Annuario Pontificio, 1985. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1983, unless indicated otherwise.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 511 (Africa, 59; North and Middle America, 78; South America, 87; Asia, 122; Europe, 145; Oceania, 20).

Dioceses: 1,914 (Africa, 312; North and Middle America, 316; South America, 343; Asia, 361; Europe, 532; Oceania, 50).

Prelatures: 69 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 13; South America, 42; Asia, 5; Europe, 8).

Abbacies: 17 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 12).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 21 (North and Middle America, 3; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13).

Vicariates Apostolic: 74 (Africa, 13; North and Middle America, 7; South America, 37; Asia, 16; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 52 (Africa, 8; South America, 9; Asia, 35).

Apostolic Administrations: 7 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 6 (Africa, 1; Asia, 3; Middle America, 1; Oceania, 1).

Military Vicariates: 29 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 8; Asia, 3; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 15, 1985): **152** (Africa, 16; North America, 20; Central and South America, 20; Asia, 13; Europe, 80; Oceania, 3).

Patriarchs: 6 (Asia, 5; Europe, 1).

Archbishops: 716 (Africa, 84; North and Middle America, 113; South America, 117; Asia, 132; Europe, 247; Oceania, 23).

Bishops: 3,076 (Africa, 378; North and Middle America, 636; South America, 623; Asia, 394; Europe, 973; Oceania, 72).

Figures for the hierarchy (cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops) include: 2,285 diocesan (heads of ecclesiastical territories); 631 coadjutors or auxiliaries; 172 who hold offices in the Roman Curia; 43 in other situations; 773 retired.

Priests, Total: 406,376 (Africa, 17,402; North and Middle America, 84,505; South America, 34,175; Asia, 28,147; Europe, 236,529; Oceania, 5,618).

- Diocesan Priests: **253,839** (Africa, 6,813; North and Middle America, 51,350; South America, 15,229; Asia, 14,559; Europe, 162,994; Oceania, 2,894).
- Religious Priests: **152,537** (Africa, 10,589; North and Middle America, 33,155; South America, 18,946; Asia, 13,588; Europe, 73,535; Oceania, 2,724).

Permanent Deacons: 10,725 (Africa, 189; North and Middle America, 7,434; South America, 805; Asia, 53; Europe, 2,183; Oceania, 61).

Brothers: 67,081 (Africa, 5,203; North and Middle America, 14,563; South America, 6,343; Asia, 5,669; Europe, 32,282; Oceania, 3,021).

Sisters: 935,221 (Africa, 36,983; North and Middle America, 194,453; South America, 90,135; Asia, 90,342; Europe, 507,975; Oceania, 15,333).

Major Seminarians: 77,044 (Africa, 8,273; North and Middle America, 14,318; South America, 13,283; Asia, 13,848; Europe, 26,458; Oceania, 864).

Lay Missionaries: 3,006 (Africa, 1,917; North and Middle America, 173; South America, 307; Asia, 394; Europe, 18; Oceania, 197).

Catechists: 257,909 (Africa, 172,132; North and Middle America, 11,509; South America, 10,023; Asia, 58,662; Europe, 284; Oceania, 5,299).

Parishes, 209,694 (Africa, 7,769; North and Middle America, 31,774; South America, 16,376; Asia, 12,730; Europe, 138,697; Oceania, 2,348).

Elementary/Primary Schools and Students: 78,018 schools; **21,492,531** students. Africa, 22,850 — 6,625,010; North and Middle America, 12,480 — 3,808,439; South America, 8,770 — 3,178,375; Asia, 11,295 — 3,691,713; Europe, 20,308 — 3,724,734; Oceania, 2,315 — 464,260.

Secondary Schools and Students: 30,236 schools; **11,776,008** students. Africa, 3,561 — 965,200; North and Middle America, 3,549 — 1,514,129; South America, 4,954 — 1,912,014; Asia, 6,676 — 3,533,784; Europe, 10,807 — 3,549,136; Oceania, 689 — 301,745.

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,230,950 (Africa, 5,813; North and Middle America, 825,289; South America, 448,788; Asia, 733,279; Europe, 213,820; Oceania, 3,961).

Hospitals: 6,341 (Africa, 866; North and Middle America, 1,037; South America, 1,215; Asia, 1,156; Europe, 1,909; Oceania, 158).

Dispensaries: 12,428 (Africa, 3,608; North and Middle America, 1,435; South America, 2,063; Asia, 2,521; Europe, 2,578; Oceania, 223).

Leprosaria; 694 (Africa, 345; North and Middle America, 12; South America, 42; Asia, 280; Europe, 9; Oceania, 6).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 10,246 (Africa, 302; North and Middle America, 1,087; South America, 1,143; Asia, 720; Europe, 6,792; Oceania, 202).

Orphanages: 6,558 (Africa, 539; North and Middle America, 458; South America, 975; Asia, 1,816; Europe, 2,598; Oceania, 172).

Nurseries: 5,479(Africa, 619; North and Middle America, 296; South America, 1,098; Asia, 1,215; Europe, 2,224; Oceania, 27).

Baptisms: 17,930,768 (Africa, 2,290,955; North and Middle America, 4,132,633; South America 5,705,012; Asia, 2,141,682; Europe, 3,524,904; Oceania, 135,582). Includes 16,445,582 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,485,186 over that age.

Marriages: 4,185,568 (Africa, 194,766; North and Middle America, 1,003,336; South America,

1,091,045; Asia, 401,669; Europe, 1,459,213; Oceania, 35,539). Includes 3,856,118 marriages between Catholics and 329,450 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Catholic Population: 825,592,000 (17.6% of the total world population of 4,673,656,000).

- Africa — 66,063,000 (12.7%); tot. pop., 518,540,000.
- North America — 63,177,000 (24.3%); tot. pop., 259,516,000.
- Central America — 112,963,000 (86.8%); tot. pop., 130,014,000 (includes Mexico).
- South America — 232,549,000 (90.5%); tot. pop., 256,708,000.
- Asia — 69,225,000 (2.4%); tot. pop., 2,796,136,000.
- Europe — 275,356,000 (39.9%); tot. pop., 688,954,000.
- Oceania — 6,259,000 (26.3%); tot. pop., 23,788,000.

DEATHS SEPTEMBER 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 1985

Baker, Dudley L., Sr., 68, July 25, 1985; executive secretary of the national office of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Louis, Mo.

Barrett, George W., 71, Nov. 20, 1984; 43-year career with *The New York Times*.

Braceland, M.D., Francis J., 84, Feb. 19, 1985, Sarasota, Fla.; international leader in psychiatry.

Carroll, Bishop Mark K., 88, Jan. 12, 1985, Wichita, Kas.; retired bishop of Wichita.

Cavalero, Howard, 64, Feb. 19, 1985, Upper Montclair, N.J.; president of the Catholic Book Publishing Corp. of New York.

Ciszek, S.J., Father Walter, 80, Dec. 8, 1984, New York, N.Y.; missionary to Russians and Ukrainians, inmate of Soviet labor camp for at least 10 years.

Connolly, Father Donald F.X., 52, Aug. 1, 1985, Miami; communications director of the Miami Archdiocese.

Corson, Bishop Fred Pierce, 88, Feb. 16, 1985, St. Petersburg, Fla.; chief Methodist observer at Vatican II, past president of the Methodist World Council.

Blake, Rev. Eugene Carson, 78, July 31, 1985, Stamford, Conn.; Presbyterian clergyman, former general secretary of the World Council of Churches and president of the National Council of Churches.

Delaney, John J., 74, Apr. 10, 1985, Jamaica, Queens, N.Y.; former director of Image Books, Doubleday & Co.

Driscoll, Bishop Justin A., 64, Nov. 19, 1984, Bismarck, N.D.; bishop of Fargo.

Emmerich, S.V.D., Father Henry, 83, Sept. 10, 1984, St. Wendell, Saare, Federal Republic of Germany; church cartographer.

Evans, Bishop George R., 62, Sept. 19, 1985, Denver, Colo.; auxiliary bishop of Denver.

Fallani, Archbishop Giovanni, 74, July 23, 1985, Rome, Italy; president of the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art in Italy.

Filas, S.J., Father Francis, 69, Feb. 15, 1985, Chicago, Ill.; theologian, researcher on the Shroud of Turin.

George, Sister (of Mercy) Emily, 49, Dec. 6, 1984, Dowagiac, Mich.; vice president of the Sisters of Mercy (Silver Spring, Md.).

Glenn, Bishop Lawrence A., 84, Jan. 26, 1985, Bemidji, Minn.; bishop of Crookston, 1960 to 1970.

Habig, O.F.M., Rev. Marion A., 83, Nov. 22, 1984, Chicago, Ill.; historian, author, senior editor of the Franciscan Herald Press for 20 years.

Hagarty, Bishop Paul L., 75, Sept. 22, 1984, Collegeville, Minn.; retired (1981) bishop of Nassau, Bahamas.

Hodges, Bishop Joseph H., 73, Jan. 27, 1985, Wheeling, W. Va.; bishop of Wheeling-Charleston (formerly Wheeling) since 1962.

Holzmeister, O.F.M., Cap., Adrien, 81, Nov. 20, 1984, Hawthorne, N.Y.; first minister provincial of the New York-New England Capuchin Province.

Kelly, John B., Jr., 57, Mar. 2, 1985, Philadelphia, Pa.; president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Lavin, S.J., Father Henry, 64, Jan. 13, 1985, Washington, D.C.; director of the English division of Vatican Radio.

Leech, Bishop George L., 94, Mar. 12, 1985, Harrisburg, Pa.; bishop of Harrisburg, 1935 to 1971.

Levesque, Bishop Charles H., 62, Nov. 24, 1984; bishop of Ste. Anne de-la-Pocatiere, Province of Quebec, Canada, since 1968.

Lodge, Henry, Cabot 82, Feb. 27, 1985, Beverly, Mass.; special envoy of Presidents Nixon and Ford to Pope Paul VI.

Marella, Cardinal Paolo, Oct. 15, 1984, Rome, Italy; first president of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, apostolic delegate to Japan during World War II.

Pernicone, Bishop Joseph M., 81, Feb. 11, 1985, New York, N.Y.; retired auxiliary bishop of New York.

Ridder, Victor L., Sr., 67, Feb. 18, 1985, New York, N.Y.; former president and publisher of *The Catholic News*.

Ryan, Archbishop Dermot J., Feb. 21, 1985, Rome, Italy; pro-prefect of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

Ryan, Bishop Gerald J., 61, June 4, 1985, Brentwood, N.Y.; auxiliary bishop of Rockville Centre.

Sabol, John A., 84, May 25, 1985, Phoenixville, Pa.; president of the First Catholic Slovak Union for 12 years.

Scharper, Philip J., 65, May 5, 1985, North Tarrytown, N.Y.; former editor of Sheed and Ward, *Commonweal* and Orbis Books.

Swanstrom, Bishop Edward E., Aug. 10, 1985, New York, N.Y.; executive director of Catholic Relief Services, 1947 to 1976, former auxiliary bishop of New York.

Thorning, S.J., Father Joseph F., 88, Mar. 8, 1985, Baltimore, Md.; authority on Latin American affairs.

Viana, Father Jose M., 48, Dec. 24, 1984, Pamplona, Spain; director of the Cursillo Movement in the New York Archdiocese, did pastoral work among Hispanics for 24 years.

Visser 't Hooft, Rev. William Adolf, 84, July 4, 1985, Geneva, Switzerland; first secretary of the World Council of Churches, 1948 to 1966.

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: *1985 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*. Permanent deacon statistics are from the *1985 Annuario Pontificio*. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one territorial abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, and three eparchies immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Newfoundland	206,087	120	30	150	—	83	490	264
*St. John's	119,521	57	16	73	—	56	325	93
Grand Falls	35,453	30	1	31	—	14	65	87
Labrador-Schefferville+	12,550	3	12	15	—	6	42	24
St. George's	38,563	30	1	31	—	7	58	60
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	51,000	74	2	76	1	—	270	53
Nova Scotia	283,517	276	60	336	14	9	1,048	222
*Halifax	120,000	68	30	98	14	2	457	52
Antigonish	126,987	185	9	194	—	6	520	127
Yarmouth	36,530	23	21	44	—	1	71	43
New Brunswick	356,248	310	99	409	2	44	1,116	267
*Moncton	83,142	83	42	125	—	23	378	53
Bathurst	114,464	84	24	108	—	11	328	70
Edmundston	53,642	57	19	76	—	8	181	37
St. John	105,000	86	14	100	2	2	229	107
Quebec	5,664,819	4,102	2,427	6,529	152	2,840	24,175	1,891
*Montreal	1,506,220	746	955	1,701	37	864	7,632	282
*Quebec	978,774	784	490	1,274	50	406	5,852	274
*Rimouski	167,664	215	69	284	—	48	944	118
*Sherbrooke	253,116	307	133	440	6	102	1,400	144
Amos	109,734	89	25	114	—	23	268	74
Chicoutimi	271,981	281	80	361	6	109	885	95
Gaspe	104,209	106	18	124	—	11	247	63
Gatineau-Hull	184,000	83	75	158	2	17	368	62
Hauterive	100,288	55	31	86	4	28	209	52
Joliette	161,171	140	61	201	1	144	567	57
Mont Laurier	71,530	71	15	86	—	52	206	59
Nicolet	170,535	228	40	268	11	136	1,022	85
Rouyn-Noranda	53,751	35	22	57	—	12	160	41
Ste.-Anne-de-la-Pocatiere	91,858	170	15	185	2	12	387	54
St. Hyacinthe	310,601	233	109	342	25	324	1,523	115
St. Jean-Longueuil	463,248	154	94	248	—	125	720	89
St. Jerome	245,100	110	55	165	5	135	315	66
Trois Rivieres	248,283	191	92	283	—	199	1,122	96
Valleyfield	172,756	104	48	152	3	93	348	65
Ontario	2,721,133	1,342	1,225	2,567	161	394	5,336	1,149
*Kingston	68,751	73	6	79	—	—	257	69
*Ottawa	302,629	161	226	387	10	109	1,479	115
*Toronto	1,100,000	245	547	792	90	164	1,002	195
Alexandria-Cornwall	44,281	48	8	56	5	12	123	34
Hamilton	314,250	145	143	288	1	55	580	136
Hearst	33,450	38	6	44	—	1	62	39
London	346,452	246	115	361	—	18	693	174

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Moosonee+	3,000	—	10	10	1	7	10	8
Pembroke+	57,795	60	12	72	1	3	288	72
Peterborough	60,905	70	6	76	1	1	174	77
St. Catharines	100,000	63	37	100	—	2	84	47
Sault Ste. Marie	175,000	132	63	195	46	13	425	100
Thunder Bay	57,000	27	31	58	—	2	65	48
Timmins	57,620	34	15	49	6	7	94	35
Manitoba	207,925	152	193	345	26	46	1,093	347
*Keewatin-LePas+	23,000	1	29	30	2	9	42	57
*St. Boniface	82,000	99	74	173	6	20	686	112
*Winnipeg	97,500	52	73	125	18	14	355	152
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,425	—	17	17	—	3	10	26
Saskatchewan	211,602	190	135	325	—	25	783	374
*Regina	91,500	84	32	116	—	3	250	187
Gravelbourg	13,259	27	4	31	—	—	85	46
Prince Albert	48,131	44	23	67	—	5	179	53
Saskatoon	46,712	35	51	86	—	1	171	64
St. Peter-Muenster (Abb.)	12,000	—	25	25	—	16	98	24
Alberta	405,125	225	250	475	1	36	918	461
*Edmonton	197,000	99	126	225	—	21	601	184
*Grouard-McLennan	35,000	4	40	44	—	6	59	77
Calgary	130,000	96	74	170	1	8	182	130
St. Paul	43,125	26	10	36	—	1	76	70
British Columbia	330,600	167	171	338	1	43	599	344
*Vancouver	175,000	92	110	202	—	25	312	89
Kamloops	40,000	17	13	30	1	7	45	80
Nelson	41,377	22	8	30	—	1	56	58
Prince George	30,223	4	23	27	—	5	51	59
Victoria	44,000	32	17	49	—	5	135	58
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	6,843	1	17	18	—	1	10	24
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	18,500	1	32	33	—	21	25	26
Eastern Rite (Ukrainians)	205,620	176	69	245	34	22	126	460
*Winnipeg	49,355	39	14	53	11	2	30	124
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	6	15	23	98
New Westminster	7,000	15	5	20	1	—	8	23
Saskatoon	25,000	18	19	37	3	3	40	128
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	13	2	25	87
Other Eastern Rites								
Sts. Cyril and Methodius-Toronto (Slovaks)	15,000	7	2	9	—	—	—	12
St. Maron of Montreal (Maronites)	60,000	15	—	15	—	—	—	11
St. Sauveur-Montreal (Greek Melkites)	50,000	2	7	9	—	—	—	9
Armenian Exarchate	8,000	2	—	2	—	—	4	2
Military Vicariate	79,931	52	18	70	—	—	6	60
TOTALS 1985	10,881,950	7,214	4,737	11,951	392	3,564	35,999	5,976
Totals 1984	10,828,343	7,276	4,857	12,133	372	3,887	35,745	6,007

At a meeting with Canadian Indians and Eskimos Sept. 10, 1984, the Pope told them their encounter with the Gospel had "enriched the Church." He urged them to continue developing their moral and spiritual values, and said: "Be the architects of your own future."

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB's nine episcopal commissions undertake study and projects in special areas of pastoral work. Six serve nationally (social affairs, canon law/inter-rite, ministries, missions, ecumenism, theology); three relate to French and English sectors (social communications, Christian education, liturgy).

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, six times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Bishop John M. Sherlock of London, Ont., is president of the CCCB; Bishop Jean-Guy Hamelin of Rouyn-Noranda, Que., is vice-president.

Secretariat is located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X5.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada, with a membership of more than 125,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 2G3.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the *1985 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops;* total population figures are 1984 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	405,125	2,345,100	17.3
British Columbia	330,600	2,851,700	11.6
Manitoba	207,925	1,051,500	19.8
New Brunswick	356,248	710,500	50.1
Newfoundland	206,087	579,400	35.6
Nova Scotia	283,517	866,100	32.7
Ontario	2,721,133	8,887,000	30.6
Prince Edward Is.	51,000	124,600	40.9
Quebec	5,664,819	6,529,300	86.8
Saskatchewan	211,602	1,000,060	21.1
Yukon	6,843	21,600	31.7
Northwest Territories	18,500	49,000	37.7
Eastern Rites	338,620	—	—
Military Vicariate	79,931	—	—
TOTALS 1985	**10,881,950**	**25,015,800**	**43.5**
Totals 1984	**10,828,343**	**24,739,500**	**43.8**

BIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN BISHOPS

(Sources: Almanac survey; *1985 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; Annuario Pontificio.* Data as of July 10, 1985.)

Ambrozic, Aloysius M.: b. Jan. 27, 1930; ord. priest June 4, 1955; ord. titular bishop of Valabria and auxiliary bishop of Toronto, May 27, 1976.

Audet, Lionel: b. May 22, 1908, Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que.; ord. priest July 8, 1934; ord. titular bishop of Tibari and auxiliary bishop of Quebec, May 1, 1952; retired Mar. 26, 1983.

Audet, Rene: b. Jan. 18, 1920, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest May 30, 1948; ord. titular bishop of Chonochora and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, July 31, 1963; bishop of Joliette, Jan. 3, 1968.

Baudoux, Maurice: b. July 10, 1902, Louviere, Belgium; ord. priest July 17, 1929; ord. bishop of St. Paul in Alberta, Oct. 28, 1948; titular archbishop of Preslavus and coadjutor archbishop of St. Boniface, Mar. 4, 1952; archbishop of St. Boniface, Sept. 14, 1955; retired Sept. 7, 1974.

Beahen, John: b. Feb. 14, 1922, Ottawa, Ont.; ord. priest June 15, 1946; ord. titular bishop of Ploaghe and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Belisle, Gilles: b. Oct. 7, 1923, Clarence Creek, Ont.; ord. priest Feb. 2, 1950; ord. titular bishop of Uccula and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Blais, Leo: b. Apr. 28, 1904, Dollar Bay, Mich.;

Central America, West Indies

Dominican Republic: San Juan de la Maguana (diocese), Ronald G. Connors, C.SS.R.

Honduras: Comayagua (diocese), Gerald Scarpone, O.F.M.

Nicaragua: Bluefields (vicariate apostolic), Salvator Schlaefer, O.F.M.Cap., vicar apostolic; Paul Schmitz, O.F.M. Cap., auxiliary.

Virgin Islands: St. Thomas (diocese), Edward Harper, C.SS.R., bishop; Sean O'Malley, O.F.M. Cap., coadjutor.

North America

Mexico: Mexico City (archdiocese), Ricardo Watty Urquidi, M.Sp.S., auxiliary.

Oceania

Caroline and Marshall Islands: Carolines-Marshalls (diocese), Martin J. Neylon, S.J.

Papua New Guinea: Goroko (diocese), Raymond R. Caesar, S.V.D.

Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.

Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M.Cap.

Mount Hagen (archdiocese), George Bernarding, S.V.D.

Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (diocese), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.

La Paz (archdiocese), Luis Morgan Casey, auxiliary.

Pando (vicariate), Andrew B. Schierhoff.

Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.

Brazil: Abaetetuba (diocese), Angelo Frosi, S.X.

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalandia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M., bishop; Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.SS.R.

Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.

Santarem (diocese), James C. Ryan, O.F.M.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1985;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1985. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros	Sisters	Parishes
NEW ENGLAND	**5,476,714**	**3,993**	**2,473**	**6,466**	**699**	**693**	**12,452**	**1,707**
Maine, Portland	**285,988**	**215**	**108**	**323**	**1**	**40**	**758**	**145**
New Hampshire, Manchester	**295,303**	**283**	**115**	**398**	**16**	**73**	**1,066**	**130**
Vermont, Burlington	**152,944**	**160**	**77**	**237**	**27**	**23**	**358**	**100**
Massachusetts	**2,788,557**	**1,948**	**1,682**	**3,630**	**250**	**302**	**6,715**	**786**
*Boston	1,764,178	1,143	1,194	2,337	140	153	4,389	408
Fall River	340,000	208	192	400	23	28	703	114
Springfield	352,200	263	132	395	29	23	920	136
Worcester	332,173	334	164	498	58	98	703	128
Rhode Island, Providence	**622,931**	**387**	**193**	**580**	**77**	**158**	**1,105**	**159**
Connecticut	**1,330,991**	**1,000**	**298**	**1,298**	**328**	**97**	**2,450**	**387**
*Hartford	794,317	584	107	691	248	60	1,403	222
Bridgeport	334,056	260	119	379	39	7	677	89
Norwich+	202,618	156	72	228	41	30	370	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**13,283,582**	**9,306**	**5,412**	**14,718**	**1,422**	**1,804**	**32,552**	**3,916**
New York	**6,580,665**	**4,292**	**3,042**	**7,334**	**709**	**1,173**	**14,665**	**1,714**
*New York	1,763,040	997	1,494	2,491	235	525	5,264	411
Albany	408,648	404	222	626	58	94	1,240	201
Brooklyn	1,399,784	891	476	1,367	111	230	2,168	221
Buffalo	819,593	573	370	943	62	57	2,046	296
Ogdensburg	169,845	190	38	228	29	30	321	122
Rochester	377,207	365	195	560	50	72	1,917	163
Rockville Centre	1,301,889	494	146	640	123	141	1,913	129
Syracuse	340,659	378	101	479	41	24	696	171
New Jersey	**3,037,509**	**1,890**	**894**	**2,784**	**577**	**275**	**5,102**	**708**
*Newark	1,348,500	810	455	1,265	232	127	2,237	245
Camden	561,182	375	59	434	65	20	523	127
Metuchen	440,000	147	80	227	68	34	611	109
Paterson	565,098	289	208	497	82	42	1,091	106
Trenton	522,729	269	92	361	130	52	640	121

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros	Sisters	Parishes
Pennsylvania	3,665,408	3,124	1,476	4,600	136	356	12,785	1,494
*Philadelphia	1,353,691	938	637	1,575	25	228	5,259	304
Allentown	252,454	312	103	415	32	18	850	153
Altoona-Johnstown	148,086	183	98	281	1	21	179	122
Erie	220,632	274	43	317	2	4	705	129
Greensburg	224,101	191	121	312	—	9	447	117
Harrisburg	212,633	179	81	260	64	12	798	110
Pittsburgh	898,890	597	270	867	12	56	3,443	320
Scranton	354,921	450	123	573	—	8	1,104	239
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,062,116	2,337	2,148	4,485	616	571	6,310	1,335
Delaware, Wilmington+	127,196	121	105	226	20	40	413	55
Maryland, *Baltimore	442,456	345	408	753	130	104	1,678	153
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	379,466	345	663	1,008	137	175	962	132
Virginia	326,420	266	146	412	45	31	648	169
Arlington	198,923	90	99	189	41	19	280	58
Richmond	127,497	176	47	223	4	12	368	111
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	109,432	130	67	197	22	11	433	128
North Carolina	117,417	141	92	233	20	17	323	124
Charlotte	59,537	74	64	138	19	10	211	63
Raleigh	57,880	67	28	95	1	7	112	61
South Carolina, Charleston	71,082	77	52	129	27	32	237	82
Georgia	181,187	165	138	303	38	38	376	107
*Atlanta	123,220	98	100	198	19	29	156	62
Savannah	57,967	67	38	105	19	9	220	45
Florida	1,307,460	747	477	1,224	177	123	1,240	385
*Miami	527,793	279	164	443	55	63	445	99
Orlando	180,000	101	53	154	34	—	—	59
Palm Beach	103,000	65	47	112	15	3	163	38
Pensacola-Tallahassee	46,198	70	13	83	48	—	71	45
St. Augustine	78,682	82	25	107	5	5	114	46
St. Petersburg	255,292	102	152	254	15	50	344	58
Venice	116,495	48	23	71	5	2	103	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,444,839	7,672	4,648	12,320	1,609	1,733	27,236	4,245
Ohio	2,288,461	2,001	900	2,901	368	410	6,685	966
*Cincinnati	513,333	444	406	850	75	220	1,804	257
Cleveland	902,634	644	251	895	74	109	2,316	245
Columbus	194,310	230	52	282	38	12	650	108
Steubenville	51,684	155	13	168	—	7	117	77
Toledo	348,933	273	124	397	150	18	1,377	165
Youngstown	277,567	255	54	309	31	44	421	114
Indiana	718,645	728	501	1,229	108	321	2,515	445
*Indianapolis	200,984	208	174	382	—	103	1,049	142
Evansville	89,224	123	23	146	21	3	417	67
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	148,452	125	196	321	38	175	648	89
Gary	189,732	140	68	208	42	29	267	93
Lafayette	90,253	132	40	172	7	11	134	64
Illinois	3,583,778	2,187	1,944	4,131	691	624	8,564	1,105
*Chicago	2,362,162	1,214	1,435	2,649	468	407	5,162	446
Belleville	120,424	159	42	201	25	18	315	130
Joliet	420,000	218	165	383	75	129	1,041	113
Peoria	238,822	248	110	358	51	16	563	169
Rockford	252,206	165	90	255	72	19	557	102
Springfield	190,164	183	102	285	—	35	926	145
Michigan	2,275,761	1,309	583	1,892	234	144	4,296	833
*Detroit	1,465,477	621	400	1,021	139	114	2,500	331
Gaylord	89,634	64	18	82	4	5	135	86
Grand Rapids	154,685	149	42	191	14	2	498	90
Kalamazoo	96,461	59	26	85	19	8	287	47
Lansing	227,011	149	53	202	31	14	556	89

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros	Sisters	Parishes
Michigan								
Marquette	83,770	126	21	147	2	—	125	86
Saginaw	158,722	141	23	164	25	1	193	104
Wisconsin	**1,578,194**	**1,447**	**720**	**2,167**	**208**	**234**	**5,176**	**896**
*Milwaukee	668,686	606	492	1,098	137	124	3,144	268
Green Bay	352,949	278	135	413	60	75	640	211
La Crosse	236,981	257	30	287	11	20	531	192
Madison	228,622	207	40	247	—	13	645	138
Superior	90,956	99	23	122	—	2	216	87
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**718,514**	**963**	**391**	**1,354**	**212**	**294**	**3,589**	**673**
Kentucky	**378,642**	**587**	**147**	**654**	**88**	**133**	**2,399**	**303**
*Louisville	211,407	240	101	341	88	114	1,287	132
Covington	113,370	188	29	217	—	17	787	88
Owensboro	53,865	79	17	96	—	2	325	83
Tennessee	**117,702**	**158**	**54**	**212**	**67**	**63**	**350**	**115**
Memphis	45,000	69	22	91	31	51	175	34
Nashville	72,702	89	32	121	36	12	175	81
Alabama	**123,580**	**156**	**124**	**280**	**39**	**31**	**446**	**136**
*Mobile	66,718	88	67	155	21	18	268	78
Birmingham	56,862	68	57	125	18	13	178	58
Mississippi	**98,590**	**142**	**66**	**208**	**18**	**67**	**394**	**119**
Biloxi	54,250	64	31	95	6	48	97	44
Jackson	44,340	78	35	113	12	19	297	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,435,620**	**3,945**	**1,890**	**5,835**	**585**	**744**	**14,319**	**2,775**
Minnesota	**1,057,640**	**952**	**451**	**1,403**	**124**	**219**	**3,911**	**722**
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	576,037	375	216	591	92	106	1,748	220
Crookston	43,806	53	18	71	1	3	296	42
Duluth	88,439	92	28	120	10	—	286	107
New Ulm	70,539	112	10	122	2	—	154	93
St. Cloud	152,947	159	163	322	19	79	735	136
Winona	125,872	161	16	177	—	31	692	124
Iowa	**548,099**	**856**	**126**	**982**	**94**	**41**	**2,140**	**509**
*Dubuque	239,164	353	80	433	42	25	1,309	189
Davenport	109,763	184	22	206	27	13	384	116
Des Moines	89,317	119	12	131	—	—	195	85
Sioux City	109,855	200	12	212	25	3	252	119
Missouri	**819,110**	**926**	**734**	**1,660**	**188**	**357**	**4,049**	**496**
*St. Louis	540,972	568	481	1,049	70	214	3,200	245
Jefferson City	84,249	125	29	154	44	9	143	95
Kansas City-St. Joseph	146,624	153	157	310	73	54	495	93
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	47,265	80	67	147	1	80	211	63
North Dakota	**177,088**	**217**	**78**	**295**	**43**	**21**	**538**	**185**
Bismarck	75,200	82	51	133	17	20	233	70
Fargo	101,888	135	27	162	26	1	305	115
South Dakota	**131,903**	**182**	**110**	**292**	**29**	**21**	**665**	**204**
Rapid City	32,113	43	41	84	16	—	112	82
Sioux Falls	99,790	139	69	208	13	21	553	122
Nebraska	**345,880**	**419**	**224**	**643**	**99**	**58**	**964**	**275**
*Omaha	214,419	214	204	418	99	46	701	138
Grand Island	58,663	85	2	87	—	—	130	50
Lincoln	72,798	120	18	138	—	12	133	87
Kansas	**355,900**	**393**	**167**	**560**	**8**	**27**	**2,052**	**384**
*Kansas	149,104	123	86	209	—	20	1,045	122
Dodge City	41,927	57	12	69	7	—	182	48
Salina	59,142	77	38	115	—	6	387	100
Wichita	105,727	136	31	167	1	1	438	114
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**4,471,213**	**2,119**	**1,675**	**3,794**	**986**	**607**	**6,475**	**1,616**
Arkansas, Little Rock	**65,153**	**105**	**63**	**168**	**27**	**60**	**333**	**89**

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros	Sisters	Parishes
Louisiana	**1,366,804**	**720**	**516**	**1,236**	**221**	**297**	**1,931**	**490**
*New Orleans	546,025	255	296	551	96	216	1,232	141
Alexandria-Shreveport	85,894	109	44	153	4	11	196	84
Baton Rouge	191,110	96	56	152	23	18	146	72
Houma-Thibodaux	121,054	52	10	62	26	10	52	37
Lafayette	329,726	166	76	242	45	37	263	120
Lake Charles	92,995	42	34	76	27	5	42	36
Oklahoma	**141,641**	**169**	**75**	**244**	**54**	**31**	**379**	**128**
*Oklahoma City	87,163	103	32	135	31	23	165	72
Tulsa	54,478	66	43	109	23	8	214	56
Texas	**2,897,615**	**1,125**	**1,021**	**2,146**	**684**	**219**	**3,832**	**909**
*San Antonio	557,605	156	255	411	124	120	1,280	134
Amarillo	36,614	43	14	57	25	1	150	35
Austin	136,343	95	56	151	35	20	148	86
Beaumont	84,696	60	30	90	24	1	116	44
Brownsville	421,770	50	77	127	24	9	166	60
Corpus Christi	315,000	92	81	173	36	20	384	80
Dallas	207,837	114	97	211	103	3	294	67
El Paso*	188,532	91	49	140	30	9	267	51
Fort Worth	120,975	63	62	125	26	12	168	80
Galveston-Houston	612,915	222	234	456	171	23	615	143
Lubbock	50,784	29	16	45	31	—	35	34
San Angelo	72,000	58	34	92	50	—	48	48
Victoria	92,544	52	16	68	5	1	161	47
MOUNTAIN	**1,962,097**	**1,213**	**807**	**2,020**	**416**	**270**	**2,878**	**856**
Montana	**130,794**	**206**	**56**	**262**	**14**	**7**	**256**	**135**
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	90	33	123	3	3	175	75
Helena	64,702	116	23	139	11	4	81	60
Idaho, Boise	**71,238**	**96**	**28**	**124**	**25**	**2**	**98**	**71**
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	**59,304**	**61**	**6**	**67**	**2**	**6**	**69**	**39**
Colorado	**481,293**	**291**	**264**	**555**	**97**	**63**	**997**	**196**
*Denver	331,323	159	200	359	79	44	599	112
Colorado Springs	65,000	28	15	43	14	4	226	25
Pueblo	84,970	104	49	153	4	15	172	59
New Mexico	**482,244**	**224**	**178**	**402**	**91**	**116**	**617**	**189**
*Santa Fe	339,525	144	90	234	60	90	339	88
Gallup+	44,708	49	45	94	9	21	192	58
Las Cruces	98,011	31	43	74	22	5	86	43
Arizona	**529,000**	**233**	**179**	**412**	**158**	**42**	**591**	**139**
Phoenix	286,000	132	105	237	66	33	276	80
Tucson	243,000	101	74	175	72	9	315	59
Utah, Salt Lake City	**64,224**	**54**	**51**	**105**	**28**	**23**	**126**	**43**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	**144,000**	**48**	**45**	**93**	**1**	**11**	**124**	**44**
PACIFIC	**6,734,431**	**2,922**	**2,723**	**5,645**	**575**	**816**	**9,197**	**1,578**
Washington	**436,337**	**377**	**295**	**672**	**115**	**44**	**1,253**	**249**
*Seattle	299,723	223	226	449	85	36	734	132
Spokane	81,114	97	56	153	28	8	455	77
Yakima	55,500	57	13	70	2	—	64	40
Oregon	**330,125**	**235**	**247**	**482**	**6**	**76**	**880**	**157**
*Portland	301,892	194	238	432	5	75	820	126
Baker	28,233	41	9	50	1	1	60	31
California	**5,701,483**	**2,211**	**2,031**	**4,242**	**390**	**626**	**6,615**	**1,046**
*Los Angeles	2,561,602	621	692	1,313	124	149	2,484	283
*San Francisco	373,000	229	310	539	14	48	1,132	103
Fresno	288,299	118	51	169	2	16	183	86
Monterey	130,000	78	31	109	—	33	113	45
Oakland	421,504	165	277	442	41	163	584	87
Orange	415,393	151	86	237	40	10	456	51
Sacramento	273,727	179	73	252	32	58	295	94
San Bernardino	310,008	150	81	231	44	16	217	88
San Diego	381,734	261	96	357	59	22	486	91

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros	Sisters	Parishes
California								
San Jose	313,790	119	274	393	20	72	482	47
Santa Rosa	97,314	90	24	114	4	34	122	40
Stockton	135,112	50	36	86	10	5	61	31
Alaska	**49,486**	**43**	**50**	**93**	**46**	**14**	**103**	**62**
*Anchorage	27,941	23	19	42	11	7	42	19
Fairbanks	15,480	6	30	36	27	7	45	34
Juneau	6,065	14	1	15	8	—	16	9
Hawaii, Honolulu	**217,000**	**56**	**100**	**156**	**18**	**56**	**346**	**64**
EASTERN RITES	**596,917**	**582**	**98**	**680**	**84**	**12**	**378**	**543**
*Philadelphia	116,850	85	11	96	1	2	124	81
St. Nicholas	18,300	35	11	46	3	—	15	35
Stamford	44,500	59	20	79	3	1	49	50
St. Josaphat (Parma)	11,984	36	1	37	1	—	7	33
*Pittsburgh	152,100	81	6	87	—	5	121	83
Parma	28,079	43	3	46	—	—	23	42
Passaic	96,385	100	21	121	9	—	24	93
Van Nuys	8,201	16	3	19	5	—	2	13
St. Maron (Maronites)	50,556	63	2	65	5	—	—	52
Newton (Melkites)	23,338	38	20	58	15	4	4	37
Chaldean (Ap. Ex.)	44,000	12	—	12	40	—	9	8
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	2,624	14	—	14	2	—	—	16
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	**2,100,000**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
TOTALS 1985	**52,285,043**	**35,052**	**22,265**	**57,317**	**7,204**	**7,544**	**115,386**	**19,244**
Totals 1984	**52,392,934**	**35,163**	**22,728**	**57,891**	**6,702**	**7,596**	**118,027**	**19,118**
Totals 1975	**48,701,835**	**36,005**	**22,904**	**58,909**	**—**	**8,625**	**135,225**	**18,515**

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1985;* figures are as of Jan. 1, 1985. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	**5,476,714**	**12,256,174**	**44.7**	**MIDDLE ATLANTIC**	**13,283,582**	**37,034,702**	**35.9**
Maine, Portland	285,988	1,025,030	27.9	New York	6,580,665	17,765,811	37.0
New Hampshire				*New York	1,763,940	4,880,671	36.1
Manchester	295,303	959,000	30.8	Albany	406,648	1,472,584	27.7
Vermont, Burlington	152,944	525,000	29.1	Brooklyn	1,399,784	4,127,400	33.9
Massachusetts	2,788,557	5,629,539	49.5	Buffalo	819,593	1,651,800	49.6
*Boston	1,764,178	3,634,846	48.5	Ogdensburg	169,845	395,563	42.9
Fall River	340,000	560,000	60.7	Rochester	377,207	1,419,276	26.6
Springfield	352,206	790,725	44.5	Rockville Centre	1,301,889	2,610,854	49.9
Worcester	332,173	643,968	51.6	Syracuse	340,659	1,207,563	28.2
Rhode Island, Providence	622,931	947,154	65.8				
Connecticut	1,330,991	3,170,451	42.0	New Jersey	3,037,509	7,421,116	40.9
*Hartford	794,317	1,762,941	45.0	*Newark	1,348,500	2,743,000	49.2
Bridgeport	334,056	823,880	40.5	Camden	361,182	1,165,800	31.0
Norwich+	202,618	583,630	34.7	Metuchen	440,000	1,005,000	43.8

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
New Jersey			
Paterson	365,098	987,700	37.0
Trenton	522,729	1,519,616	34.4
Pennsylvania	3,665,408	11,847,775	30.9
*Philadelphia	1,353,691	3,682,709	36.8
Allentown	252,454	1,027,302	24.6
Altoona-Johnstown	148,086	654,338	22.6
Erie	220,632	902,529	24.4
Greensburg	224,101	720,804	31.0
Harrisburg	212,63\	1,723,961	12.3
Pittsburgh	898,890	2,165,361	41.5
Scranton	354,921	970,771	36.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**3,062,116**	**38,657,617**	**7.9**
Delaware, Wilmington+	127,196	814,300	15.6
Maryland, *Baltimore	442,456	2,508,947	17.6
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	379,466	2,098,200	18.1
Virginia	326,420	5,531,094	5.9
Arlington	198,923	1,532,200	13.0
Richmond	127,497	3,998,894	3.2
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	109,432	1,949,644	5.6
North Carolina	117,417	5,875,357	2.0
Charlotte	59,537	3,101,207	1.9
Raleigh	57,880	2,774,150	2.1
South Carolina			
Charleston	71,082	3,300,000	2.1
Georgia	181,187	5,899,388	3.0
*Atlanta	123,220	3,974,838	3.1
Savannah	57,967	1,924,550	3.0
Florida	1,307,460	10,680,687	12.2
*Miami	527,793	2,885,500	18.3
Orlando	180,000	2,050,000	8.8
Palm Beach	103,000	916,345	11.2
Pensacola-Tallahassee	46,198	915,000	5.0
St. Augustine	78,682	1,156,017	6.8
St. Petersburg	255,292	1,799,915	14.2
Venice	116,495	957,910	12.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,444,839**	**41,628,931**	**25.1**
Ohio	2,288,461	10,818,372	21.1
*Cincinnati	513,333	2,770,516	18.5
Cleveland	902,634	2,816,000	32.0
Columbus	194,310	1,940,333	10.0
Steubenville	51,684	541,093	9.5
Toledo	348,933	1,486,614	23.5
Youngstown	277,567	1,263,816	21.9
Indiana	718,645	5,403,438	13.3
*Indianapolis	200,984	2,127,915	9.4
Evansville	89,224	466,821	19.1
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	148,452	1,044,602	14.2
Gary	189,732	699,000	27.1
Lafayette	90,253	1,065,100	8.5
Illinois	3,583,778	11,482,223	31.2
*Chicago	2,362,162	5,707,300	41.3
Belleville	120,424	861,986	14.0
Joliet	420,000	1,250,000	33.6
Peoria	238,822	1,501,917	15.9
Rockford	252,206	1,027,342	24.5
Springfield	190,164	1,133,678	16.7
Michigan	2,275,761	9,124,712	24.9
*Detroit	1,465,477	4,362,312	33.6
Gaylord	89,634	391,840	22.9
Grand Rapids	154,686	906,483	17.1
Kalamazoo	96,461	863,911	11.1
Lansing	227,011	1,574,718	14.4
Marquette	83,770	312,028	26.8
Saginaw	158,722	713,420	22.2
Wisconsin	1,578,194	4,800,186	32.9
*Milwaukee	668,686	2,029,553	32.9
Green Bay	352,949	796,204	44.3
La Crosse	236,981	751,203	31.5
Madison	228,622	914,488	25.0
Superior	90,956	308,738	29.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**718,514**	**14,405,581**	**5.0**
Kentucky	378,642	3,657,774	10.3
*Louisville	211,407	1,301,024	16.2
Covington	113,370	1,591,000	7.1
Owensboro	53,865	765,750	7.0
Tennessee	117,702	4,278,469	2.7
Memphis	45,000	1,000,000	4.5
Nashville	72,702	3,278,469	2.2
Alabama	123,580	3,922,670	3.1
*Mobile	66,718	1,422,835	4.7
Birmingham	56,862	2,499,835	2.2
Mississippi	98,590	2,546,668	3.9
Biloxi	54,250	636,668	8.5
Jackson	44,340	1,910,000	2.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,435,620**	**17,135,598**	**20.0**
Minnesota	1,057,640	4,072,371	26.0
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	576,037	2,173,572	26.5
Crookston	43,806	239,045	18.3
Duluth	88,439	425,997	20.8
New Ulm	70,539	291,014	24.2
St. Cloud	152,947	409,791	37.3
Winona	125,872	532,962	23.6
Iowa	548,099	2,909,826	18.8
*Dubuque	239,164	995,648	24.0
Davenport	109,763	733,591	15.0
Des Moines	89,317	667,726	13.4
Sioux City	109,855	512,861	21.4
Missouri	819,110	4,907,409	16.7
*St. Louis	540,972	1,919,042	28.2
Jefferson City	84,249	730,592	11.5
Kansas City-St. Joseph	146,624	1,260,051	11.6
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	47,265	997,724	4.7
North Dakota	177,088	652,633	27.1
Bismarck	75,200	269,310	28.0
Fargo	101,888	383,323	26.6
South Dakota	131,903	664,708	19.8
Rapid City	32,113	178,208	18.0
Sioux Falls	99,790	486,500	20.5
Nebraska	345,880	1,567,902	22.1
*Omaha	214,419	750,259	28.6
Grand Island	58,663	306,000	19.1
Lincoln	72,798	511,643	14.2

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Kansas	355,900	2,360,749	15.1
*Kansas City	149,104	952,000	15.7
Dodge City	41,927	223,982	18.7
Salina	59,142	347,412	17.0
Wichita	105,727	837,355	12.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**4,471,213**	**24,838,751**	**18.0**
Arkansas, Little Rock	65,153	2,328,000	2.8
Louisiana	1,366,804	4,282,359	31.9
*New Orleans	546,025	1,433,355	38.1
Alexandria-Shreveport	85,894	1,083,132	7.9
Baton Rouge	191,110	774,000	24.7
Houma-Thibodaux	121,654	202,000	60.0
Lafayette	329,726	563,027	58.6
Lake Charles	92,995	226,845	41.0
Oklahoma	141,641	3,054,932	4.6
*Oklahoma City	87,163	1,798,332	4.8
Tulsa	54,478	1,256,600	4.2
Texas	2,897,615	15,173,460	19.1
*San Antonio	557,605	1,585,586	35.2
Amarillo	36,614	354,400	10.3
Austin	136,343	1,289,794	10.6
Beaumont	84,696	676,746	12.5
Brownsville	421,770	537,607	78.4
Corpus Christi	315,000	596,393	52.8
Dallas	207,837	3,039,800	6.8
El Paso	188,532	628,439	30.0
Fort Worth	120,975	1,543,076	7.8
Galveston-Houston	612,915	3,642,231	16.8
Lubbock	50,784	451,330	11.2
San Angelo	72,000	604,958	16.8
Victoria	92,544	223,100	41.5
MOUNTAIN	**1,962,097**	**12,000,440**	**16.3**
Montana	130,794	755,615	17.3
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	351,856	18.8
Helena	64,702	403,757	16.0
Idaho, Boise	71,238	989,000	7.2
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	59,304	461,000	12.9
Colorado	481,293	2,820,905	17.1
*Denver	331,323	2,036,806	16.3
Colorado Springs	65,000	325,000	20.0
Pueblo	84,970	459,099	18.5
New Mexico	482,244	1,567,740	30.8
*Santa Fe	339,525	800,000	42.4
Gallup+	44,708	355,340	12.6
Las Cruces	98,011	412,400	23.8
Arizona	529,000	2,876,180	18.4
Phoenix	286,000	1,941,180	14.7
Tucson	243,000	935,000	26.0
Utah, Salt Lake City	64,224	1,640,000	3.9
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	890,000	16.2
PACIFIC	**6,734,431**	**33,819,060**	**19.9**
Washington	436,337	4,057,661	10.7
*Seattle	299,723	3,091,138	9.7
Spokane	81,114	574,023	14.1
Yakima	55,500	392,500	14.1
Oregon	330,125	2,333,287	14.1
*Portland	301,892	2,279,187	13.2
Baker	28,233	54,100	52.2
California	5,701,483	25,938,454	22.0
*Los Angeles	2,561,602	9,527,777	26.9
*San Francisco	373,000	1,543,600	24.2
Fresno	288,299	1,463,878	19.7
Monterey	130,000	650,000	20.0
Oakland	421,504	1,866,015	22.6
Orange	415,393	2,066,496	20.1
Sacramento	273,727	2,134,420	12.8
San Bernardino	310,008	1,807,200	17.1
San Diego	381,734	2,136,600	17.9
San Jose	313,790	1,365,100	23.0
Santa Rosa	97,314	628,371	15.5
Stockton	135,112	748,995	18.0
Alaska	49,486	489,658	10.1
*Anchorage	27,941	300,000	22.0
Fairbanks	15,480	125,000	12.4
Juneau	6,065	64,658	9.4
Hawaii, Honoluiu	217,000	1,000,000	21.7
EASTERN RITES	**596,917**	—	—
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	**2,100,000**	—	—
TOTALS 1985	**52,286,043**	**237,232,946**	**22.0**
Totals 1984	**52,392,934**	**234,883,707**	**22.3**
Totals 1975	**48,701,835**	**212,812,000**	**22.8**

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1985;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1985. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	**82,720**	**3,299**
Maine, Portland	4,382	506
New Hampshire, Manchester	5,008	247
Vermont, Burlington	2,406	220
Massachusetts	43,626	1,285
*Boston	27,856	743
Fall River	5,570	147
Springfield	5,099	210
Worcester	5,101	185
Rhode Island, Providence	7,369	250
Connecticut	19,929	791
*Hartford	11,753	415
Bridgeport	5,014	166
Norwich+	3,162	210
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**210,385**	**12,123**
New York	108,304	5,018
*New York	31,483	1,624

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
New York		
Albany	6,750	50
Brooklyn	24,533	708
Buffalo	8,941	519
Ogdensburg	2,813	379
Rochester	6,917	875
Rockville Centre	19,470	268
Syracuse	7,397	595
New Jersey	46,413	2,071
*Newark	17,733	653
Camden	7,145	458
Metuchen	5,677	207
Paterson	7,068	290
Trenton	8,790	453
Pennsylvania	55,668	5,034
*Philadelphia	20,784	1,734
Allentown	4,010	174
Altoona-Johnstown	2,357	319
Erie	3,951	501
Greensburg	3,011	378
Harrisburg	4,350	775
Pittsburgh	11,645	848
Scranton	5,560	305
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**61,374**	**9,843**
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,660	126
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,470	1,165
District of Columbia, *Washington+	6,502	940
Virginia	7,072	1,272
Arlington	4,165	531
Richmond	2,907	741
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1,644	773
North Carolina	2,526	731
Charlotte	1,234	452
Raleigh	1,292	279
South Carolina, Charleston	1,628	510
Georgia	3,621	1,202
*Atlanta	2,480	728
Savannah	1,141	474
Florida	27,251	3,124
*Miami	13,341	881
Orlando	3,734	591
Palm Beach	2,222	218
Pensacola-Tallahassee	1,047	265
St. Augustine	1,597	394
St. Petersburg	3,528	533
Venice	1,782	242
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**169,395**	**23,492**
Ohio	39,115	5,753
*Cincinnati	9,447	1,485
Cleveland	12,428	1,645
Columbus	6,306	690
Steubenville	1,250	350
Toledo	5,696	975
Youngstown	3,968	608
Indiana	13,256	3,310
*Indianapolis	4,196	1,245
Evansville	1,832	398
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,813	730
Gary	2,796	455
Lafayette	1,619	482
Illinois	59,241	7,227
*Chicago	34,355	3,701
Belleville	2,292	626
Joliet	8,016	485
Peoria	6,165	1,038
Rockford	4,921	557
Springfield	3,492	820
Michigan	30,769	5,032
*Detroit	16,043	1,850
Gaylord	1,348	258
Grand Rapids	3,037	909
Kalamazoo	1,553	363
Lansing	4,190	1,066
Marquette	1,691	185
Saginaw	2,907	401
Wisconsin	27,014	2,170
*Milwaukee	11,601	767
Green Bay	5,237	383
La Crosse	4,418	458
Madison	3,741	373
Superior	2,017	189
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**13,551**	**3,996**
Kentucky	6,875	1,483
*Louisville	3,570	732
Covington	2,232	451
Owensboro	1,073	300
Tennessee	2,360	1,014
Memphis	944	395
Nashville	1,416	619
Alabama	2,183	832
*Mobile	1,160	418
Birmingham	1,023	414
Mississippi	2,133	667
Biloxi	1,208	304
Jackson	925	363
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**70,741**	**11,466**
Minnesota	22,235	2,166
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	11,953	1,159
Crookston	922	85
Duluth	1,668	201
New Ulm	1,661	180
St. Cloud	3,396	191
Winona	2,635	350
Iowa	11,028	1,964
*Dubuque	4,379	575
Davenport	2,379	559
Des Moines	1,747	515
Sioux City	2,523	315
Missouri	14,823	3,429
*St. Louis	9,933	1,570
Jefferson City	1,515	389
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,547	900
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	828	570
North Dakota	3,857	378
Bismarck	1,695	147
Fargo	2,162	231
South Dakota	2,901	643
Rapid City	788	146
Sioux Falls	2,113	497

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Nebraska	7,466	1,279
*Omaha	4,518	646
Grand Island	1,246	320
Lincoln	1,702	313
Kansas	8,431	1,607
*Kansas City	3,284	604
Dodge City	987	146
Salina	1,473	227
Wichita	2,687	630
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**110,617**	**9,262**
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,312	455
Louisiana	37,258	2,250
*New Orleans	9,781	731
Alexandria-Shreveport	1,845	372
Baton Rouge	3,622	430
Houma-Thibodaux	2,417	74
Lafayette	7,513	312
Lake Charles	2,080	331
Oklahoma	3,364	1,022
*Oklahoma City	2,210	599
Tulsa	1,154	423
Texas	78,683	5,535
*San Antonio	15,643	767
Amarillo	1,219	95
Austin	4,480	464
Beaumont	1,944	354
Brownsville	7,159	98
Corpus Christi	7,395	218
Dallas	6,403	1,135
El Paso	7,333	62
Fort Worth	3,698	563
Galveston-Houston	15,262	1,364
Lubbock	2,983	86
San Angelo	2,984	200
Victoria	2,180	129
MOUNTAIN	**48,537**	**4,525**
Montana	3,143	610
Great Falls-Billings	1,705	280
Helena	1,438	330
Idaho, Boise	2,025	470
Wyoming Cheyenne+	1,501	187
Colorado	12,544	1,238
*Denver	8,908	895
Colorado Springs	1,227	142
Pueblo	2,409	201
New Mexico	12,049	560
*Santa Fe	7,062	313
Gallup+	1,123	150
Las Cruces	3,864	97

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Arizona	13,195	764
Phoenix	7,755	506
Tucson	5,440	258
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,680	334
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	2,400	362
PACIFIC	**161,669**	**11,356**
Washington	9,503	1,780
*Seattle	6,081	1,241
Spokane	1,542	390
Yakima	1,880	149
Oregon	4,357	1,115
*Portland	3,677	937
Baker	680	178
California	141,826	8,031
*Los Angeles	65,692	2,393
*San Francisco	7,359	648
Fresno	11,419	458
Monterey	3,979	242
Oakland	7,299	657
Orange	10,225	704
Sacramento	6,695	673
San Bernardino	6,741	649
San Diego	9,688	754
San Jose	7,011	432
Santa Rosa	2,207	187
Stockton	3,511	234
Alaska	1,385	168
*Anchorage	741	106
Fairbanks	506	32
Juneau	138	30
Hawaii, Honolulu	4,598	262
EASTERN RITES	**4,551**	**402**
*Philadelphia	508	16
St. Nicholas (Chicago)	350	10
Stamford	284	6
St. Josaphat (Parma)	177	6
*Pittsburgh	562	170
Parma	385	47
Passaic	582	46
Van Nuys	105	[illegible]
St. Maron (Maronites)	491	[illegible]
Newton (Melkites)	299	[illegible]
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	768	7
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	40	8
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	**14,128**	**1,986**
TOTALS 1985	**947,668**	**91,750**
Totals 1984	**975,017**	**95,346**
Totals 1975	**876,306**	**75,123**

NATIONAL SHRINE

The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception is dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who was declared patroness of the United States in 1846.

The shrine is the seventh largest religious building in the world and the largest Catholic church in the Western Hemisphere, with normal seating and standing accommodations for 6,000 persons. The shrine contains some of the largest mosaics in the world.

Approximately one million persons visit the shrine each year. Open daily, it is located adjacent to the Catholic University of America, Michigan Ave. and Fourth St. N.E., Washington, D.C., 20017.

The shrine director is Rev. Msgr. Harrold Murray.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1985.* Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 52,286,043; decrease, 106,891. Percent of total population, 22%, a decrease of .3%.

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 147 dioceses, 3 apostolic exarchate; (includes New York-based Armenian exarchate for U.S. and Canada); the Military Vicariate.

Cardinals: 10 (4 head archiepiscopal sees in U.S., 1, in Europe; 1 is a Roman Curia official; 4 are retired). As of Sept. 4, 1985.

Archbishops: 60. Diocesan, in U.S., 34 (includes 4 cardinals and the military vicar); retired, 17 (includes 4 cardinals); outside U.S., 9 (includes 1 cardinal). As of Sept. 4, 1985.

Bishops: 384. Diocesan, in U.S., 146 (2 are titular archbishops); exarchs, 3; auxiliaries, 104; retired, 93; serving outside U.S., 38. As of Sept. 4, 1985.

Priests: 57,317; decrease, 574. Diocesan, 35,052 (decrease, 111); religious order priests, 22,265 (decrease, 463).

Permanent Deacons: 7,204; increase, 502.

Brothers: 7,544; decrease, 52.

Sisters: 115,386; decrease, 2,641.

Seminarians: 11,028; decrease, 234. Diocesan seminarians, 7,277 (decrease, 209); religious order seminarians, 3,751 (decrease, 25).

Infant Baptisms: 947,668; decrease, 27,349.

Converts: 91,750; decrease, 3,596.

Marriages: 345,753; decrease, 2,220.

Deaths: 438,031; increase, 16,999.

Parishes: 19,244; increase, 126.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 90; increase, 4.

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 228; decrease, 5.

Colleges and Universities: 242; increase, 3. Students, 549,940; decrease, 10,895.

High Schools: 1,425; decrease, 31. Students, 794,028; decrease, 7,412.

Elementary Schools: 7,957; decrease, 52. Students, 2,162,955; decrease, 58,009.

Teachers: 172,159; increase, 1,445. Priests, 4,600 (decrease, 13); scholastics, 138 (decrease, 13); brothers, 2,678 (decrease, 78); sisters, 30,223 (decrease, 1,298); lay teachers, 134,520 (increase, 2,847).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction Programs: 4,052,176; decrease, 15,301. High School students, 895,168 (decrease, 66,028); elementary school students, 3,157,008 (increase, 50,727).

Hospitals: 731 (no change). Patients treated, 37,369,448; increase 164,504.

Nurses' Schools: 129; increase, 5. Students, 22,297; decrease, 618.

Homes for Aged: 607; increase, 10. Residents, 73,844; decrease, 1,291.

Orphanages: 170; resident children, 11,246. Children in foster homes, 14,928.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat (*cathedra*). He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.

Alexandria-Shreveport, La.: St. Francis Xavier. (Alexandria); St. John Berchmans (Shreveport Co-Cathedral).

Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).

Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.

Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.

Arlington, Va: St. Thomas More.

Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.

Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).

Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.

Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).

Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.

Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).

Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.

Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.

Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.

Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.

Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.

Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.

Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James (Minor Basilica).

Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.

Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.

Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.

Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.

Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.

Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.

Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.

Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).

Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.

Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.

Colorado Springs, Colo: St. Mary.

Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.

Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.

Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.

Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.

Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.

Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).

Des Moines, Ia.: St. Ambrose.

Detroit,* Mich.: Most Blessed Sacrament.

of black priests and religious in the country.

• Dominican Brother Jesse de Porres Cox, president of the Seminarians' Association, cited the need for an environment in the Church in which blacks can feel at home and be secure in their blackness.

• Father Cyprian Davis, long involved with the National Office, said the laity should become more involved in parish and diocesan affairs.

In Atlanta, Auxiliary Bishop James P. Lyke of Cleveland said the Church "is still oppressively too white." All too often, "the Church has been slow to be in the forefront, slow to make necessary changes and relate to the needs of today and of each unique culture. Ideologically, liturgically, financially, administratively and numerically, the Church is still oppressively too white."

"Clergy reflect racist attitudes or are not sensitive to black people, or are not committed to the radical preaching on justice. Parishes lack good programs for young and older black people, and parish councils are not efficient enough to respond to black needs."

In remarks made elsewhere in 1985, Bishop Lyke called the pastoral letter issued by the black bishops in 1984, "What We Have Seen and Heard," the best kept secret in the Church in the United States. The letter reflects the experiences of black Catholics. (See separate entry.)

Bishops

There were ten black bishops in 1985: Bishop Joseph L. Howze, head of the Diocese of Biloxi, and Auxiliary Bishops Joseph A. Francis, S.V.D., of Newark, Eugene A. Marino, S.S.J., of Washington, Harold R. Perry, S.V.D., of New Orleans, James P. Lyke, O.F.M., of Cleveland, Emerson Moore of New York, Moses Anderson of Detroit, Wilton D. Gregory of Chicago, J. Terry Steib, S.V.D., of St. Louis and John H. Ricard, S.S.J., of Baltimore.

Josephite Pastoral Center

The Josephite Pastoral Center was established in September, 1968, as an educational and pastoral service agency for the Josephites in their mission work, specifically in the black community. St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, the sponsoring body, has about 185 priests and 20 brothers in 80 mostly southern parishes in 18 dioceses.

The staff of the center includes Father John G. Harfmann, S.S.J., director, and Brother Damian Wilson, S.S.J., and Maria M. Lannon, associate directors. The center is located at St. Joseph Seminary, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Various dioceses have agencies like New York's Office of Black Ministry for pastoral and related service to the black community.

TABLE

(Source: *Statistical Profile of Black Catholics, 1984*, published by the Josephite Pastoral Center, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.)

State	Black Cath. Population	Total Black Pop.	Cath. Pct. Black Pop.	State	Black Cath. Population	Total Black Pop.	Cath. Pct. Black Pop.
Alabama	15,500	996,335	1.6	Nebraska	1,255	48,390	2.6
Alaska	350	13,643	2.6	Nevada	1,800	50,999	3.5
Arizona	1,184	73,718	1.6	New Hampshire	250	3,990	6.3
Arkansas	1,600	373,768	.4	New Jersey	25,433	925,066	2.7
California	102,895	1,819,281	5.7	New Mexico	770	25,276	3.0
Colorado	4,235	101,703	4.2	New York	205,500	2,401,974	8.6
Connecticut	10,774	217,465	5.0	North Carolina	4,684	1,318,857	.4
Delaware	2,000	154,086	1.3	North Dakota	175	2,568	6.8
District of Columbia	75,000	779,487	9.6	Ohio	20,754	1,076,748	1.9
Florida	82,880	1,342,688	6.2	Oklahoma	9,000	204,674	4.4
Georgia	12,000	1,465,181	.8	Oregon	3,025	37,060	8.2
Hawaii	100	17,364	.6	Pennsylvania	49,717	1,046,810	4.7
Idaho	50	2,716	1.8	Rhode Island	2,758	27,584	10.0
Illinois	113,550	1,675,398	6.8	South Carolina	7,000	948,623	.7
Indiana	15,076	414,785	3.6	South Dakota	120	2,144	5.6
Iowa	956	41,700	2.3	Tennessee	10,000	725,942	1.4
Kansas	9,107	126,127	7.2	Texas	71,397	1,710,175	4.2
Kentucky	9,243	259,477	3.6	Utah	200	9,225	2.2
Louisiana	210,799	1,238,242	17.0	Vermont	53	1,135	4.7
Maine	100	3,128	3.2	Virginia	10,500	1,008,668	1.0
Maryland	25,074	569,328	4.4	Washington	4,812	105,574	4.6
Massachusetts	27,108	221,279	12.3	West Virginia	700	65,051	1.1
Michigan	62,785	1,199,023	5.2	Wisconsin	15,093	182,592	8.3
Minnesota	6,230	53,344	11.7	Wyoming	100	3,364	3.0
Mississippi	9 731	887,206	1.1				
Missouri	50,625	514,276	9.8	**TOTALS 1984**	**1,294,103**	**26,495,023**	**4.9**
Montana	55	1,786	3.1	**Totals 1975**	**916,854**	**22,549,815**	**4.0**

motherhouse, Rome, Italy. Educational, social, catechetical work.

Esopus Province, 1241 Kennedy Blvd., Bayonne, N.J. 07002 (office).

Poughkeepsie Province, 38 N. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601.

Mercy, Brothers of, F.M.M.: Founded 1856, in Germany. General motherhouse, Montabaur, Germany. American headquarters, 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence, N.Y. 14031. Hospital work.

Mercy, Brothers of Our Lady of, C.F.M.M.: Founded 1844, in The Netherlands by Abp. J. Zwijsen. Generalate, Tilburg, The Netherlands; U.S. region, 2336 South "C" St., Oxnard, Calif. 93030.

Patrician Brothers (Brothers of St. Patrick), F.S.P.: Founded 1808, in Ireland, by Bishop Daniel Delaney; U.S. novitiate, 7820 Bolsa Ave., Midway City, Calif. 92655. Educational work.

Pius X, Brothers of St.: Founded 1952, at La Crosse, Wis., by Bishop John P. Treacy. Motherhouse, 3710 East Ave. S., La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Education.

Presentation Brothers of Mary, F.P.M.: Founded 1802, at Waterford, Ireland, by Edmund Ignatius Rice. General motherhouse, Cork, Ireland. U.S. foundation (Canadian Province), 368 S. Ellsworth, Marshall, Mo. 65340.

Rosary, Brothers of the Holy, F.S.R.: Founded 1956, in U.S., Motherhouse and novitiate, 1725 S. McCarran Blvd., Reno, Nev. 89502.

Sacred Heart, Brothers of the, S.C.: Founded 1821, in France, by Rev. Andre Coindre. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy, Educational work.

New Orleans Province (1847), P.O. Box 89, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520.

New England Province (1945), Rt. 98, R.R. 1, Pascoag, R.I. 02859.

New York Province (1960), P.O. Box 68, Belvidere, N.J. 07823.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio.* Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1984, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (18,834)	25,550
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (13,832)	20,094
Salesians (10,935)	16,982
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,401)	11,879
Benedictines (5,884)	9,784
Brothers of Christian Schools	9,348
Dominicans (5,377)	7,055
Redemptorists (4,823)	6,568
Marist Brothers	6,544
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,398)	5,773
Society of the Divine Word (3,321)	5,413
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,654)	4,091
Vincentians (3,542)	3,935
Holy Spirit, Congregation (2,915)	3,671
Augustinians (2,625)	3,406
Discalced Carmelties (2,362)	3,399
Passionists (2,251)	2,957
Trappists (1,406)	2,878
Claretians (1,927)	2,878
Missionaries of Africa (2,470)	2,841
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,910)	2,719
Christian Brothers	2,648
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,804)	2,522
Pallottines (1,502)	2,214
Marianists (618)	2,016
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,535)	2,003
Holy Cross, Congregation (916)	1,992
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,301)	1,938
Marists (1,522)	1,866
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (61)	1,838
Hospitallers of St. John of God (127)	1,674
Piarists (1,291)	1,646
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,542
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Scheut Missionaries) (1,240)	1,507
Carmelites of BVM (916)	1,474
Cistercians (Common Observance) (839)	1,415
Sacred Hearts, Congregation (Picpus) (1,187)	1,414
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel (33)	1,339
Montfort Missionaries (1,017)	1,335
Premonstratensians (991)	1,321
Society of African Missions (1,170)	1,287
Augustinians (Recollects) (983)	1,265
Salvatorians (827)	1,253
Society of St. Paul (539)	1,178
Servants of Mary (900)	1,175
Assumptionists (753)	1,170
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (789)	1,144
Missionaries of Holy Family (749)	1,076
Viatorians (438)	1,068
Little Workers of Divine Providence (735)	1,063
Consolata Missionaries (807)	1,008
Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (647)	1,002
Mill Hill Missionaries (786)	902
LaSalette Missionaries (625)	900
Franciscans (Third Order Regular)(601)	889
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (667)	883
Xaverian Missionaries (679)	883
Columbans (812)	877
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (678)	862
Maryknollers (727)	849
Legionaries of Christ (166)	834
Scalabrinians (596)	770
Mercedarians (523)	753
Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (570)	733
Congregation of St. Joseph (542)	716
Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (581)	707
Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (6)	632
Trinitarians (396)	630
Brothers of Our Lady Mother of Mercy *(1982)*	598

Crosier Fathers and Brothers (420) 553
Missionaries of St. Francis de Sales of Annecy (321) 548
Paris Foreign Mission Society (541) 543
Eudists (432) 543
Sulpicians (517) 517
Barnabites (373) 509
Servants of Charity (365) 494
Somascan Fathers (311) 467
Resurrection, Congregation of (338) 464
Society of Christ (269) 459
Oratorians (338) 458
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (410) 448
St. Patrick's Mission Society (393) 448
Mariannhill Missionaries (262) 442
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes 429
Xaverian Brothers 417
Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (337) 414
Order of St. Basil the Great (Basilians of St. Josaphat) (285) 407
Carthusians (212) 397
Rosminians (293) 394
Marian Fathers and Brothers (224) 393
Oblates of St. Joseph (258) 385
Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (227) 356
Rogationists (186) 323
Bethlehem Missionaries (242) 309
Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (136) 309
Paulists (245) 287
Little Brothers of Jesus (75) 268
Brothers of St. Patrick 216
Vocationist Fathers (159) 201
Atonement Friars (127) 200
Josephites (St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart—S.S.J.) (165) 191
Presentation Brothers 181
Alexian Brothers (1) 178
Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (124) 172
Josephites (C.J.) (115) 146
Theatines (106) 141
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers *(1977)* (84) 121
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis (3) 119
Glenmary Missioners (74) 112
Brothers of Mercy 109
Society of St. Edmund (88) 106
Camaldolese (29) 81
Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (40) 78
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3) 77
Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (31) 40
Servants of Holy Paraclete (34) 39
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (19) 23
Fathers of Mercy (6) 7

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory.*)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in U.S., 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; U.S. headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in U.S., by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in U.S., 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; U.S. headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in U.S., 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; U.S. address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in U.S., by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in U.S., 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. provincialate, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in U.S., 1919. Generalate, Paris, France; U.S. province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Box 128, Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Augustinian Cloistered Nuns, O.S.A.: Established in Spain in 13th century; U.S. foundation, Convent of Our Mother of Good Counsel, 4435 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Augustinian Sisters, Servants of Jesus and Mary, Congregation of, As.S.J.M.: Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. foundation, St. John School, Brandenburg, Ky. 40108.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. 500 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great and his sister St. Macrina; in U.S., 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St., O.S.B.: Our Lady of Mount Caritas Monastery (founded 1979, Ashford, Conn.), Seckar Rd., Ashford, Conn. 06278. Contemplative.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St. (of the Congregation of Solesmes), O.S.B.: U.S. establishment, 1981, in Burlington diocese. Monastery

young people and children. Five week-long summer conventions, called "Mariapolis" ("City of Mary"), are held annually. Address for information: P.O. Box 496, New York, N.Y. 10021 (indicate men's or women's branch).

Institute of Apostolic Oblates: Founded in Rome, Italy, 1947; for women. Address: 2125 W. Walnut Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633 (provincial house).

Jesus Caritas — Fraternity of Priests: An international association of priests who strive to live in the spirit of Charles de Foucauld, combining an active life with a contemplative calling. U.S. address: Rev. Howard W. Calkins (National Responsible), St. Joseph of the Holy Family, 405 W. 125th St., New York, N.Y. 10027

Madonna House Apostolate: Originated in Toronto, Canada, 1930; for priests and lay persons. Diocesan pious union. Address: Madonna House, Combermere, Ontario, Canada K0J 1L0 — Catherine Doherty (women), Jim Guinan (men), Rev. Robert Pelton (priests). International membership and missions.

Pax Christi: Lay institute of men and women dedicated to witnessing to Christ, with special emphasis on service to the poor in Mississippi. Addresses: St. Francis Center, 708 Ave. I, Greenwood, Miss. 38930; LaVerna House, 2108 Altawoods Blvd., Jackson, Miss. 39204.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1985

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 986 (493 men, 493 women). Largest numbers in Kenya, 188; Tanzania, 158; Ghana, 91; Zambia, 84; Nigeria, 56.

Near East: 78 (52 men, 26 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 41; Egypt, 18; Lebanon, 7.

Far East: 1,366 (932 men, 434 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 364; Japan, 295; Taiwan, 159; Korea, 128; India, 102; Hong Kong, 79.

Oceania: 650 (335 men, 315 women). Largest numbers in Papua New Guinea, 197; Hawaii, 207; Australia, 63; Mariana Islands, 57; Caroline Islands, 54; Samoa, 24.

Europe: 31 (15 men, 16 women). Largest numbers in Sweden, 11; Finland, 9; Denmark, 6.

North America: 312 (129 men, 183 women). Largest numbers in Alaska, 171; Canada, 136.

Caribbean Islands: 500 (277 men, 223 women). Largest numbers in Puerto Rico, 209; Jamaica, 114; Bahamas, 46; Dominican Republic, 43; Haiti, 40.

Central America: 692 (396 men, 296 women). Largest numbers in Mexico, 214; Guatemala, 168.

South America: 1,441 (741 men, 700 women). Largest numbers in Peru, 435; Brazil, 430; Bolivia, 208; Chile, 168.

TOTAL: 6,056 (3,371 men, 2,685 women).

Men Religious, 1985

Ninety mission-sending groups had 3,088 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 527 in 46 countries; largest group, 82 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 513 in 26 countries; largest group, 52 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 203 in 29 countries; largest group, 60 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 148 in 13 countries; largest group, 52 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 139 in 7 countries; largest group, 54 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 134 in 19 countries; largest group, 25 in Brazil.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 130 in 10 countries; largest group, 29 in Papua New Guinea.

Marianists: 116 in 14 countries; largest group, 30 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 87 in 14 countries; largest group, 21 in Guatemala.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 64 in 9 countries; largest group, 17 in Canada

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 62 in 14 countries; largest group, 15 in the Philippines.

Columbans: 60 in 11 countries; largest group, 23 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 56 in 9 countries; largest group, 18 in Bangladesh.

Dominicans: 53 in 9 countries; largest groups, 14 each in Nigeria and Pakistan.

Holy Cross Brothers: 50 in 7 countries; largest group, 19 in Brazil.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 49 in 7 countries; largest group, 21 in Tanzania.

Passionists: 43 in 5 countries; largest group, 20 in the Philippines.

La Salette Fathers: 38 in 5 countries; largest group, 14 in Argentina.

Vincentians: 37 in 6 countries; largest group, 17 in Panama.

Congregation of Christian Brothers: 32 in 4 countries; largest group, 16 in Peru.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 20 in Papua New Guinea.

Augustinians: 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Peru.

Marist Fathers: 27 in 8 countries; largest group, 9 in Hawaii.

Salesians: 26 in 10 countries; largest group, 9 in Canada.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1985

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7413
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324
1982	178	2668	578	2560	44	217	6245
1983	174	2668	569	2540	48	247	6246
1984	187	2603	549	2492	40	263	6134
1985	171	2500	558	2505	30	292	6056

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.
*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1985

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	315	511	693	1528	6324
1982	956	1501	62	673	32	319	522	669	1511	6245
1983	990	1463	68	640	34	346	517	650	1533	6246
1984	967	1420	84	644	29	329	513	650	1498	6134
1985	986	1366	78	650	31	312	500	692	1441	6056

Brothers of the Sacred Heart: 23 in 4 countries; largest group, 10 in Zambia.

Missionaries of Africa: 22 in 9 countries; largest group, 5 in Ghana.

Marist Brothers: 21 in 6 countries; largest group, 10 in the Philippines.

Sixty-three other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1985

One hundred and 71 diocesan priests from 69 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1985.

The largest groups were from Boston (16 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (9 in 2 countries).

Thirty-seven of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is the Rev. George F. Emerson, 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Twenty-five other diocesan priests in overseas assignments were working as priest associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1985

Two hundred and 30 mission-sending groups had 2,505 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 356 in 25 countries; largest group, 44 in Hawaii.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 112 in 18 countries; largest group, 12 in Kenya.
Marists: 76 in 13 countries; largest group, 17 in Papua New Guinea.
Daughters of Charity: 61 in 11 countries; largest group, 28 in Bolivia.
Medical Mission Sisters: 60 in 17 countries; largest group, 15 in Ghana.
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 59 in 10 countries; largest group, 18 in Kenya.
Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 52 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Hawaii.
Benedictines: 48 in 12 countries; largest group, 11 in Colombia.
Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 43 in 2 countries; larger group, 32 in Peru.
Sisters of the Holy Cross: 42 in 6 countries; largest group, 15 in Brazil.
Society of the Sacred Heart: 40 in 13 countries; largest group, 16 in Japan.
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 34 in 19 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Japan and Liberia.
Ursulines of the Roman Union: 32 in 12 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.
Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 31 in 10 countries; largest group, 12 in Jamaica.
Servants of the Holy Spirit: 28 in 7 countries; largest group, 8 in Ghana.
Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Hawaii.
Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth: 26 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Australia.
Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Puerto Rico.
Sisters of the Assumption B.V.M.: 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 20 in Canada.
Sisters of Notre Dame: 23 in 2 countries; larger group, 12 in Papua New Guinea.
Adorers of the Blood of Christ: 22 in 5 countries; largest group, 9 in Liberia.
Little Sisters of the Poor: 22 in 11 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Hong Kong and India.
Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 21 in 2 countries; larger group, 16 in Jamaica.
Sisters of the Presentation B.V.M.: 21 in 8 countries; largest group, 7 in Mexico.

Two hundred and six other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1985

Two hundred and 92 lay volunteers of 29 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1985.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 68 in 16 countries; largest group, 12 in Venezuela.
Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 32 in Alaska.
Lay Mission Helpers: 32 in 9 countries; largest group, 10 in Samoa.
Jesuit International Volunteers: 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Caroline Islands.
Frontier Apostolate: 25 in Canada.
Volunteer Missionary Movement: 17 in 7 countries; largest group, 5 in Zimbabwe.
Holy Cross Associates: 12 in 3 countries; largest group, 10 in Chile.
Diocese of Davenport: 11 in 4 countries; largest groups, 3 each in Mexico, Haiti, and St. Lucia.
Catholic Medical Mission Board: 10 in 4 countries; largest group, 5 in Honduras. (This figure represents those whose term of service was for

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which all members are equal. The methods of decision-making, of financial support, and of committee service reflect the underlying ecclesiology." The purpose of the association is the "promotion of global mission. Its primary focus is cross-cultural mission, with special emphasis on international justice."

Typical activities of the association are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The USCMA is responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas. It publishes the data in the annual, *Mission Handbook*. Ten times a year, the association publishes *Mission Intercom*, a newsletter with brief information on the life and activities of the Church in the six continents.

The president of the association is Sister Mary Louise Lynch, S.C.M.M., and the executive director is Rev. Joseph R. Lang, M.M. The office is located at 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

APPALACHIA COMMITTEE

The 600-member Catholic Committee of Appalachia consists of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons engaged in pastoral and social justice ministry in the 13-state region. Appalachia has been defined by Congress as including all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The committee is the Catholic Caucus of the Commission on Religious in Appalachia, an interfaith group.

Address: P.O. Box 953, Whiteburg, Ky 41858.

Bishop William A. Hughes of Covington said May 18, 1985, that the 10th anniversary of a pastoral letter on powerlessness in Appalachia called for a "rededication" to the poor of the region.

rious consideration in recent years by Catholic and other educators. Its constitutionality has not been seriously challenged, but practical problems — relating to teacher and student schedules, transportation, adjustment to new programs, and other factors — are knotty.

Several million children of elementary and high school age of all denominations have the opportunity of receiving religious instruction on released time. Under released time programs they are permitted to leave their public schools during school hours to attend religious instruction classes held off the public school premises. They are released at the request of their parents. Public school authorities merely provide for their dismissal, and take no part in the program.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1985*; figures as of Jan. 1, 1985. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	**26**	**59,340**	**120**	**65,185**	**526**	**142,449**
Maine, Portland	**1**	**506**	**3**	**953**	**22**	**5,154**
New Hampshire, Manchester	**5**	**5,166**	**6**	**2,478**	**25**	**7,622**
Vermont, Burlington	**3**	**2,982**	**3**	**1,099**	**11**	**2,556**
Massachusetts	**9**	**30,776**	**67**	**34,194**	**240**	**72,170**
*Boston	4	20,076	50	23,135	157	48,334
Fall River	1	2,786	5	3,420	24	6,673
Springfield	1	900	4	3,259	35	10,438
Worcester	3	7,014	8	4,380	24	6,735
Rhode Island, Providence	**2**	**7,744**	**11**	**6,192**	**65**	**16,595**
Connecticut	**6**	**12,166**	**30**	**20,269**	**163**	**38,352**
*Hartford	3	1,893	15	11,169	94	21,797
Bridgeport	2	10,104	10	5,806	48	12,249
Norwich	1	169	5	3,294	21	4,306
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**63**	**179,901**	**355**	**230,623**	**2,061**	**612,703**
New York	**29**	**97,608**	**154**	**100,151**	**890**	**277,980**
*New York	12	52,150	63	34,668	274	86,754
Albany	4	6,600	13	4,700	58	14,890
Brooklyn	2	19,453	23	26,528	175	77,532
Buffalo	6	13,067	20	9,082	129	28,778
Ogdensburg	1	508	3	833	25	4,727
Rochester	—	—	8	6,104	77	19,595
Rockville Centre	2	3,096	14	14,346	88	32,932
Syracuse	2	2,734	10	3,890	64	12,812
New Jersey	**8**	**16,943**	**86**	**54,895**	**444**	**122,459**
*Newark	4	14,402	42	25,950	199	50,566
Camden	—	—	11	7,908	66	18,115
Metuchen	—	—	9	5,036	51	14,231
Paterson	3	986	13	5,797	65	16,283
Trenton	1	1,555	11	10,114	63	23,264
Pennsylvania	**26**	**65,350**	**115**	**75,667**	**727**	**212,264**
*Philadelphia	10	31,785	50	45,740	274	110,384
Allentown	2	1,934	10	4,574	66	14,015
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,185	3	1,765	37	7,433
Erie	3	6,602	9	3,908	47	13,212
Greensburg	2	1,849	2	1,325	50	8,564
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,462	57	12,307
Pittsburgh	3	9,567	20	8,764	138	34,348
Scranton	4	11,428	11	5,129	58	12,001
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**16**	**40,121**	**126**	**62,940**	**547**	**153,759**
Delaware, Wilmington	**—**	**—**	**8**	**4,946**	**30**	**10,629**
Maryland, *Baltimore	**4**	**9,804**	**24**	**11,387**	**98**	**27,125**
District of Columbia, *Washington	**3**	**16,968**	**24**	**11,279**	**83**	**23,024**
Virginia	**3**	**2,370**	**15**	**5,970**	**56**	**16,155**
Arlington	3	2,370	5	3,338	30	9,352
Richmond	—	—	10	2,632	26	6,803

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	1,098	9	2,098	32	5,181
North Carolina	2	1,269	3	1,191	33	7,240
Charlotte	2	1,269	2	926	15	3,701
Raleigh	—	—	1	265	18	3,539
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,421	30	5,299
Georgia	—	—	7	3,878	29	8,632
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,786	13	4,350
Savannah	—	—	5	2,092	16	4,282
Florida	3	8,612	32	20,850	156	50,474
*Miami	2	7,473	13	9,688	53	19,462
Orlando	—	—	4	2,116	26	7,299
Palm Beach	—	—	4	2,910	14	4,764
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	424	10	2,400
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,353	16	5,072
St. Petersburg	1	1,139	5	3,122	29	8,947
Venice	—	—	3	1,237	8	2,530
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	52	125,487	301	190,398	2,102	570,129
Ohio	11	29,818	85	55,119	504	158,146
*Cincinnati	4	20,345	21	16,383	120	38,683
Cleveland	3	5,510	26	19,559	166	59,650
Columbus	1	1,020	14	5,668	52	14,286
Steubenville	1	929	3	1,043	16	2,704
Toledo	1	719	15	8,543	91	27,332
Youngstown	1	1,225	6	3,923	59	15,491
Indiana	9	17,246	25	13,617	206	47,372
*Indianapolis	2	1,733	9	5,168	71	15,314
Evansville	—	—	5	1,789	29	5,807
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	13,450	5	3,314	43	12,042
Gary	1	1,130	4	2,955	41	10,631
Lafayette	1	933	2	391	22	3,578
Illinois	15	39,607	97	71,486	648	192,077
*Chicago	9	30,789	59	51,078	364	126,252
Belleville	1	1,028	4	2,122	53	8,815
Joliet	3	5,830	9	7,188	63	18,388
Peoria	—	—	8	3,618	58	13,206
Rockford	—	—	8	4,069	46	11,740
Springfield	2	1,960	9	3,411	64	13,676
Michigan	8	18,634	63	33,582	338	91,760
*Detroit	5	13,458	42	23,866	162	55,073
Gaylord	—	—	5	790	20	3,270
Grand Rapids	1	2,831	4	2,724	46	9,456
Kalamazoo	1	821	3	1,173	21	4,479
Lansing	1	1,524	5	3,325	42	10,864
Marquette	—	—	1	82	11	2,124
Saginaw	—	—	3	1,622	36	6,494
Wisconsin	9	20,582	31	16,594	406	80,765
*Milwaukee	5	16,929	13	9,584	171	39,286
Green Bay	2	2,152	9	3,401	93	17,190
La Crosse	1	1,092	7	2,623	75	12,659
Madison	1	809	2	986	46	8,008
Superior	—	—	—	—	21	3,622
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	9,160	48	25,405	287	66,497
Kentucky	5	6,357	26	12,576	155	35,244
*Louisville	3	4,138	10	7,349	78	19,930
Covington	1	1,289	12	3,605	50	10,708
Owensboro	1	930	4	1,622	27	4,606
Tennessee	2	1,863	11	4,599	45	10,101
Memphis	1	1,502	6	2,399	19	4,241
Nashville	1	361	5	2,200	26	5,860

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Alabama	1	940	6	5,715	51	11,627
*Mobile	1	940	3	4,338	27	6,532
Birmingham	—	—	3	1,377	24	5,095
Mississippi	—	—	5	2,515	36	9,525
Biloxi	—	—	5	1,647	17	3,634
Jackson	—	—	—	868	19	5,891
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	35	57,424	156	63,469	903	194,096
Minnesota	9	16,773	25	11,806	225	49,144
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	9,544	14	8,988	111	29,728
Crookston	—	—	1	145	11	1,689
Duluth	1	1,440	—	—	14	2,075
New Ulm	—	—	3	546	26	3,933
St. Cloud	3	3,827	3	904	37	6,781
Winona	2	1,962	4	1,223	26	4,938
Iowa	7	9,554	29	11,087	153	30,859
*Dubuque	3	4,204	11	4,568	60	14,133
Davenport	3	4,155	7	1,618	37	5,026
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,917	19	4,176
Sioux City	1	1,195	9	2,984	37	7,524
Missouri	7	16,758	46	23,308	276	65,395
*St. Louis	5	13,446	33	17,910	177	46,525
Jefferson City	—	—	2	905	35	5,689
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	3,312	8	3,860	42	10,523
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	633	22	2,658
North Dakota	2	1,350	1	1,745	34	5,065
Bismarck	1	1,180	—	1,245	19	2,470
Fargo	1	170	1	500	15	2,595
South Dakota	2	962	5	1,281	27	4,743
Rapid City	—	—	2	177	3	731
Sioux Falls	2	962	3	1,104	24	4,012
Nebraska	2	6,968	33	8,591	94	18,767
*Omaha	2	6,968	20	6,119	62	13,606
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,055	8	1,008
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,417	24	4,153
Kansas	6	5,059	17	5,651	94	20,123
*Kansas City	3	2,812	7	3,043	39	9,677
Dodge City	1	705	—	—	12	1,805
Salina	1	651	6	915	12	2,187
Wichita	1	891	4	1,693	31	6,454
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	12	21,268	120	50,078	519	154,634
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	6	1,967	35	5,684
Louisiana	4	7,688	64	30,132	201	82,724
*New Orleans	4	7,688	28	17,883	96	42,667
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,021	23	5,897
Baton Rouge	—	—	10	4,248	28	15,365
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,619	12	4,782
Lafayette	—	—	14	3,697	32	11,030
Lake Charles	—	—	2	664	10	2,783
Oklahoma	1	325	5	2,295	28	5,678
*Oklahoma City	1	325	2	1,001	16	3,048
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,294	12	2,630
Texas	7	13,255	45	15,684	255	60,548
*San Antonio	4	6,451	10	3,241	55	13,427
Amarillo	—	—	1	160	8	1,257
Austin	1	2,355	2	275	16	3,436
Beaumont	—	—	1	513	10	1,945
Brownsville	—	—	2	758	8	1,979
Corpus Christi	—	—	3	743	28	5,766
Dallas	1	2,466	8	3,086	35	10,047
El Paso	—	—	1	1,113	12	2,776

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,484	15	3,716
Galveston-Houston	1	1,983	9	3,785	50	12,285
Lubbock	—	—	—	—	3	655
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	3	759
Victoria	—	—	4	528	12	2,500
MOUNTAIN	**6**	**9,499**	**36**	**14,836**	**188**	**43,978**
Montana	**2**	**2,826**	**5**	**1,033**	**22**	**3,021**
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,306	3	569	19	2,511
Helena	1	1,520	2	464	3	510
Idaho, Boise	**1**	**48**	**1**	**419**	**11**	**1,587**
Wyoming, Cheyenne	**—**	**—**	**1**	**129**	**7**	**1,259**
Colorado	**1**	**4,544**	**10**	**3,445**	**51**	**12,687**
*Denver	1	4,544	6	2,750	38	10,247
Colorado Springw	—	—	1	292	5	1,190
Pueblo	—	—	3	403	8	1,250
New Mexico	**2**	**2,081**	**6**	**2,049**	**36**	**7,465**
*Santa Fe	2	2,081	4	1,869	21	5,040
Gallup	—	—	2	180	9	1,485
Las Cruces	—	—	—	—	6	940
Arizona	**—**	**—**	**9**	**5,230**	**43**	**12,803**
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,643	25	7,853
Tucson	—	—	3	1,587	18	4,950
Utah, Salt Lake City	**—**	**—**	**2**	**1,059**	**7**	**2,105**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	**—**	**—**	**2**	**1,472**	**11**	**3,051**
PACIFIC	**22**	**47,295**	**158**	**90,381**	**778**	**218,409**
Washington	**3**	**8,507**	**12**	**7,196**	**81**	**18,581**
*Seattle	2	5,298	9	5,823	57	13,814
Spokane	1	3,209	2	1,122	17	3,323
Yakima	—	—	1	251	7	1,444
Oregon	**2**	**3,911**	**9**	**3,600**	**56**	**9,552**
*Portland	2	3,911	8	3,499	52	8,871
Baker	—	—	1	101	4	681
California	**16**	**32,456**	**127**	**75,280**	**605**	**179,295**
*Los Angeles	5	8,850	58	35,682	231	72,186
*San Francisco	3	6,821	19	9,940	72	21,925
Fresno	—	—	2	1,337	25	6,022
Monterey	—	—	3	1,011	13	3,516
Oakland	4	3,973	11	6,408	56	15,318
Orange	1	100	5	4,124	36	13,735
Sacramento	—	—	8	3,889	42	10,929
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,267	31	7,847
San Diego	1	5,264	5	3,274	44	12,923
San Jose	2	7,448	6	4,926	28	8,783
Santa Rosa	—	—	6	1,922	15	3,047
Stockton	—	—	2	1,500	12	3,064
Alaska	**—**	**—**	**2**	**272**	**4**	**748**
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	263
Fairbanks	—	—	2	272	1	350
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	135
Hawaii, Honolulu	**1**	**2,421**	**8**	**4,033**	**32**	**10,233**
EASTERN RITES	**2**	**445**	**5**	**713**	**46**	**6,310**
*Philadelphia	1	425	1	381	14	1,961
St. Nicholas (Chicago)	—	—	1	96	3	400
Stamford	1	20	3	236	9	878
St. Josaphat (Parma)	—	—	—	—	2	425
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,096
Parma	—	—	—	—	5	726
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	824

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Van Nuys	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Maron (Maronites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton (Melkites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1985	242	549,940	1,425	794,028	7,957	2,162,955
Totals 1984	239	560,835	1,456	801,440	8,009	2,220,964
Totals 1975	251	422,243	1,676	920,516	8,539	2,599,227

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1985, 1984 and 1975 was reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by "The Official Catholic Directory, 1985."

Colleges and Universities: 242 (3 more than in 1984 and 9 less than in 1975).
College and University Students: 549,940 (10,895 less than in 1984 and 127,697 more than in 1975).
High Schools: 1,425 (31 less than in 1984 and 251 less than in 1975).
High School Students: 794,028 (7,412 less than in 1984 and 126,488 less than in 1975).
Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 895,168 (66,028 less than in 1984 and 198,016 less than in 1975).
Elementary Schools: 7,957 (52 less than in 1984 and 582 less than in 1975).
Elementary School Students: 2,162,955 (58,009 less than in 1984 and 436,272 less than in 1975).
Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,157,008 (50,727 more than in 1984 and 831,942 less than in 1975).
Teachers, Total: 172,159 (1,445 more than in 1984 and 362 more than in 1975).
Lay Teachers: 134,520 (2,847 more than in 1984 and 29,693 more than in 1975).
Sisters Teaching: 30,223 (1,298 less than in 1984 and 25,827 less than in 1975).
Priests Teaching (full time): 4,600 (13 less than in 1984 and 2,374 less than in 1975).
Brothers Teaching: 2,678 (78 less than in 1984 and 834 less than in 1975).
Scholastics Teaching: 138 (13 less than in 1984 and 296 less than in 1975).

The National Catholic Educational Association, founded in 1904, is a voluntary organization of educational institutions and individuals concerned with Catholic education in the U.S. Its objectives are to promote and encourage the principles and ideals of Christian education and formation by suitable service and other activities.

The NCEA has 14,000 institutional and individual members. Its official publication is *Momentum*. Numerous service publications are issued to members.

Archbishop John Roach of St. Paul and Minneapolis, is chairman of the association. Msgr. John F. Meyers is president.

Headquarters are located at: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

National Association of Boards of Education, founded in 1971, was made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of 1,207 diocesan and parish boards. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of diocesan and parish/private parent organizations. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (c): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (500).

Albuquerque, University of (c): St. Joseph Pl. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87140. Sisters of St. Francis; 1920 (1,250).

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (1,200).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (742).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1887; independent (1,515).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton,

Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,749).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922 (2,831).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,685).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,775).

Barat College (c): 700 Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (635).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters (Adrian, Mich.); 1940 (3,931).

Bellarmine College (c): Newburg Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205; Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,710).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (890).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines, 1971 (957).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (14,210).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1925 (850).

Briar Cliff College (c): 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1930 (1,300).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957; private (900).

Caldwell College (w): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (690).

Calumet College (c): 2400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood, 1951 (1,200).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1870; independent (4,383).

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1937; independent (2,107).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (1,246).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan; 1909 (1,533).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States, 1887. Pontifical University (7,057).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (13,308).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waialae Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955 (2,389).

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1871 (976).

Christendom College (c): Rt. 3, Box 87, Front Royal, Va. 22630. Founded 1977 (125).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,502).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (922).

Creighton University (c): California St. at 24th, Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878; independent (5,600).

Dallas, University of (c): Irving, Tex. 75061. Dallas diocese; 1956; independent (2,466).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,700).

De Lourdes College (w): 353 N. River Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; 1927; independent (204).

DePaul University (c): 2323 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Vincentians; 1898 (12,447).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,125).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,643).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): 1520 Grand Ave.; San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (710).

Duquesne University (c): 600 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15282. Congregation of the Holy Ghost; 1878 (6,300).

D'Youville College (c): One D'Youville Square, Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; 1908; independent (1,400).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (809).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (1,150).

Fairfield University (c): North Benson Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (5,104).

[illegible]cian College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07[illegible]ian Sisters; 1942 (631). Coed in nursing and evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917; independent (952).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (13,110).

Gannon University (c): University Square, Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1933 (4,234).

Georgetown University (c): Post Office Box 37455, Washington, D.C. 20013. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,483).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy; 1908 (1,555). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,209).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (1,200).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (2,035).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,500).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford

Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,528).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (645).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill. 60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (2,193).

Immaculata College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (1,680).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,400).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (6,304).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,900).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (763).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,306).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,740)

La Salle University (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (7,000)

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1932 (2,820).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52001. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,995).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Franciscan Srs.; 1958 (842).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210, Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (6,100).

Loyola Marymount University (c): Loyola Blvd. at W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,410).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers; 1904 (4,873).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (16,674).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,896).

Magdalen College (c): 270 D.W. Highway So., Bedford, N.H. 03102; Magdalen College Corporation; 1973 (70).

Mallinckrodt College (c): 1041 Ridge Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091. Sisters of Christian Charity 1918; (270).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (5,000). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (450).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851 (1,044).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (2,500).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (12,000).

Mary College (c): Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,180).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,600).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,189).

Marylhurst Education Center, College for Lifelong Learning (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (453).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907; independent (1,271). Coed in weekend degree programs.

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Salina, Kans. 67401. Salina diocese; 1922 (651).

Marymount College of Virginia (w): 2807 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (2,000).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1936; independent (2,214).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (2,052).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915 (3,158). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960; independent (444).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2,430).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1,750).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2,164).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (1,292).

Molloy College (c): 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955; independent (1,656).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (631).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1,290).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1,262).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd. and

Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (371).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (c): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (2,135).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1,078).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1,450).

Mount St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1,200). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent, College of (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1,200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1,282).

Nazareth College (c): Nazareth, Mich. 49074. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924, independent (790).

Nazareth College (c): East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester; 1924; independent (2,532).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (1,006).

New Rochelle, College of (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus). Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (5,521). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (3,596).

Notre Dame, College of (c): Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1,200).

Notre Dame, University of (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (9,050).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (741).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (722).

Notre Dame of Maryland, College of (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (575).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (1,053).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Woodland Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross; 1916 (653).

Our Lady of the Elms, College of (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (900).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1,758).

Parks College of Saint Louis University (c): Cahokia, Ill. 62206. Jesuits; 1927; independent (1,051).

Portland, University of (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2,861).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3,700).

Quincy College (c): 1831 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1,453).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1,018).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1,305).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2,257). Coed continuing education and graduate school.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (3,163).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1,727).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (620).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (400).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06606. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (5,254).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2,236).

Saint Anselm College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1,800).

St. Basil's College (m): 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06902. Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Stamford; 1939 (20).

Saint Benedict, College of (w): St. Joseph, Minn. 56374. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (1,779).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,740).

St. Catherine, College of (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (2,458).

St. Edward's University (c): Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,165).

St. Elizabeth, College of (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (932).

St. Francis, College of (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (1,020).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscsan tradition (2,400).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,310).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Fathers; 1847; independent (1,021).

St. John Fisher College (c): 3690 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14618. Basilian Fathers; 1951; independent (1,600).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkwys., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten

Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (19,123).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictines; 1857 (2,024). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,289). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph's College (c): N. Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (500; external degree, 7,500).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (950).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 (459) and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772 (1,440). Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent.

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (6,006).

St. Joseph the Provider, College of (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (387).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,200).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,179).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (612).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (1,055).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans. 66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (1,038).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (705).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (684).

St. Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,839).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (288).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (3,206).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,480).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,296).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (2,050).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,644).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; independent; 1872 (4,217).

Saint Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (2,840).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912 (1,400).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (482).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (6,435).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (2,003).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (2,000).

St. Thomas University (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33054. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (3,100).

Saint Vincent College (c): Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (1,010).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,300).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (2,065).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (5,264).

San Francisco, University of (c): Ignation Heights, San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,000).

Santa Clara, University of (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851; independent (7,448).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (900).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1888 (4,685).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,600).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (9,193).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (886).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (3,473).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich. 49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919 (1,485).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (438).

Spalding University (c): 851 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814; independent (1,150).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (940).

Steubenville, University of (c): Steubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (946).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass. 02357. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,710).

Thomas Aquinas College (c): 10000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula, Calif. 93060. Founded 1971 (125).

Thomas More College (c): Crestview Hills, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,335).

Trinity College (w): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (945).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Frank-

lin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (929). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,563).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (620).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (11,665).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration; 1890 (1,092).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (1,159).

Wheeling College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (1,074).

Xavier University (c): 3800 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (6,785).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay-Religious administration board (2,070).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla Domini College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (420).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (361).

Assumption College for Sisters: Hilltop Rd., Mendham, N.J. 07945. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1953 (18).

Chatfield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines; 1971 (314).

Donnelly College (c): 608 N. 18th St., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (1,000).

Don Bosco Technical Institute (m): 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salesians; 1969 (307).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,343).

Felician College (c): 3800 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659. Felician Sisters (325).

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (698).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (365).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (450).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (841).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (517).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (755).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (541).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (325).

St. Catharine College (c); St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (201).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Monks; 1876 (325).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (674).

St. Mary's Junior College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (824).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (567).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (1,040).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (1,031).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960 (724).

CAMPUS MINISTRY

"Campus ministry is a pastoral apostolate of service to the members of the entire university and college community through concern and care for persons, the proclamation of the Gospel, and the celebration of the liturgy," according to a set of guidelines drawn up by an eight-member commission of the National Catholic Educational Association. The general purpose of the ministry is to make the Church present and active in the academic community.

Ideally, according to the guidelines, elements of the ministry — carried on by teams of priests, men and women religious, and lay persons — include liturgical leadership; pastoral counseling; coordination of expressions and energies for religious life on campus; Christian witness on social and moral issues; objective and independent mediation between various groups on campus; participation in religious aspects of the work of the administration, faculty and students.

The dimensions and challenge of the campus ministry are evident from estimates that a large percentage of several million Catholics in colleges and universities are on non-Catholic public and private campuses. Serving them are about 1,200 full-time and 700 part-time campus ministry personnel.

The Desk of Campus and Young Adult Ministry, under the Department of Education of the U.S. Catholic Conference, has responsibility for continuing support of ministry in this field. The office, headed by Father Joseph J. Kenna, is located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The autonomous Catholic Campus Ministry Association, is headquartered at 300 College Park, Dayton, O. 45469. Donald R. McCrabb is executive director.

Santa Fe* — Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, Mt. Carmel Rd., Santa Fe 87501.

New York: Brooklyn — Cathedral Preparatory Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, 56-25 92nd St., Elmhurst. 11373; Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, 7200 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston. 11362.

Buffalo — Christ the King Seminary (interdiocesan), 711 Knox Rd., East Aurora. 14052.

New York* — St. Joseph's Seminary (major), Dunwoodie, Yonkers. 10704: Cathedral Preparatory Seminary, 555 West End Ave. New York 10024.

Ogdensburg — Wadhams Hall Seminary College (interdiocesan), Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg 13669.

Rockville Centre — Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I. 11743.

St. Maron Diocese, Brooklyn — Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Seminary, 7164 Alaska Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012.

Syracuse — Syracuse-Aquinas House, 702 Danforth St., Syracuse 13208.

North Dakota: Fargo — Cardinal Muench Seminary, 100 35th Ave. N.E., Fargo 58102.

Ohio: Cincinnati* — Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West, 6616 Beechmont Ave., Cincinnati. 4523[illegible] (division of the Athenaeum of Ohio).

Cleveland — St. Mary Seminary, 1227 Ansel Rd., Cleveland 44108; Borromeo College of Ohio, 28700 Euclid Ave. Wickliffe. 44092.

Columbus — Pontifical College Josephinum (national), theologate and college, Columbus. 43085.

Toledo — Divine Word High School Seminary (interdiocesan), 26581 W. River Rd., Perrysburg 43551.

Oregon: Portland* — Mt. Angel Seminary (college, pre-theology program, graduate school of theology), St. Benedict 97373; St. John Vianney House of Studies (college residence), 1538 Southwest Montgomery St., Portland 97201.

Pennsylvania: Allentown — Mary Immaculate Seminary (interdiocesan), Northampton 18067.

Erie — St. Mark's Seminary, 429 E. Grandview Blvd., Erie 16504.

Greensburg — St. Vincent Seminary School of Theology (interdiocesan), Latrobe 15650.

Philadelphia* — Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook. 19151. (College, pre-theology program, theologate, religious studies program.)

Philadelphia Byzantine Rite (Ukrainians)* — St. Josaphat's Seminary, 201 Taylor St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite (Ruthenians)* — Byzantine Catholic Seminary of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, 3605 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburgh. 15214.

Pittsburgh — St. Paul Seminary, 2900 Noblestown Rd. 15205.

Scranton — St. Pius X Seminary (college division), Dalton. 18414.

Rhode Island: Providence — House of Formation (college students), 485 Mount Pleasant Ave., Providence 02908.

Texas: Corpus Christi — Corpus Christi Minor Seminary, Rt. 1, Box 500. 78415.

Dallas — Holy Trinity Seminary (major), P.O. Box 160309, Irving. 75016.

El Paso — St. Charles Seminary High School, P.O. Box 17548, El Paso 79917.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1985

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Total Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholasticates	Total Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645
1983	86	8,046	234	4,008	12,054
1984	86	7,486	233	3,776	11,262
1985	90	7,277	228	3,751	11,028

The National Conference of Catholic Charities: Established in 1910 to help advance and promote the charitable programs and activities of Catholic community and social service agencies in the United States. As the central and national organization for this purpose, it services member agencies and institutions by consultation, information and assistance in planning and evaluating social service programs under Catholic auspices.

The principal fields of service in which Catholic Charities agencies are engaged are family counseling, child welfare, services for unmarried mothers, community services, day care centers, neighborhood center programs, and care of the aged. Community organization, social action and parish social ministry are also functions of Catholic Charities.

The NCCC conducts research with respect to service to the aging, community self-help programs, the institutional care of children, and other social service projects. It represents the Catholic philosophy of social service to government agencies and personnel, and to professional organizations in the field. Its publications include *Charities USA*, a monthly membership magazine, and *Social Thought*, a scholarly quarterly co-sponsored with the National School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America.

The NCCC membership includes more than 900 local agencies and branches, 1,000 institutions and 3,000 individuals.

Rev. Thomas J. Harvey is executive director of the conference, with offices at 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, originally called the Conference of Charity: An association of Catholic laity devoted to personal service of the poor through the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The first conference was formed at Paris in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam and his associates.

The first conference in the U.S. was organized in 1845 at St. Louis. There are now approximately 4,700 units of the society in this country, with a membership of about 36,000.

In the past 50 years, members of the society in this country have distributed among poor persons financial and other forms of assistance valued at approximately $400 million.

U.S. Vincentian councils and conferences participating in "twinning" programs assist their poorer counterparts abroad by sending them correspondence, information and financial aid on a continuing basis.

Under the society's revised regulations, women are being admitted to membership. Increasing emphasis is being given to stores and rehabilitation workshops of the society through which persons with marginal income can purchase refurbished goods at minimal cost. Handicapped persons are employed in renovating goods and store operations.

Amin A. de Tarrazi of Paris, France, is president of the Council General, the governing body of the society. There are approximately 750,000 members in the world.

The office of the U.S. Superior Council is located at 4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Catholic Health Association of the United States, formerly Catholic Hospital Association: Founded in 1915, is a service organization for more than 900 Catholic-sponsored health care facilities located throughout the United States.

The association is dedicated to the healing mission of the Church by promoting health of those who are sick or infirm because of age or disability; by respecting human dignity in the experience of sickness and death; and by fostering physical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social well-being of people.

Membership in 1984 included 623 hospitals with 169,877 beds treating 45,200,219 patients; 286 long-term care facilities with 35,909 beds; 227 religious congregations; 12 dioceses; 46 multi-institutional systems; 84 associate and 217 personal members.

John E. Curley, Jr., is president. Executive offices are located at 4455 Woodson Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63134.

National Association of Catholic Chaplains: Founded in 1965. Membership is approximately 3,200.

Rev. Edward Dietrich is executive director. Address: 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee Wis. 53207.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, 1655 McGill Ave., Mobile 36604 (120).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice, Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1096, Daphne 36526. Specialized hospital, not restricted to elderly.

Arizona: Sacred Heart Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1110 N. 16th St., Phoenix 85006 (128).

Villa Maria de Guadalupe Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments).

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Hot Springs 71901 (100).

California: Alexis Apartments of St. Patrick's Parish, 756 Mission St. 94103; 390 Clementina St. 94103 (220).

Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (222 apartments).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3263 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 148 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (140). For elderly and handicapped.

Guadalupe Plaza, 4142 42nd St., San Diego 92105 (111 apartments).

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women over 62), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (46).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (58).

Mother Gertrude Balcazar Retirement Home, 11320 Laurel Canyon Blvd., San Fernando 91340 (114).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (91).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (137).

Nazareth House, 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

Our Lady's Home, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (130).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (83).

St. John of God Nursing Hospital and Residence, 2035 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 90018.

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (125).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50, residence; 20, intermediate care).

Colorado: Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (118).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2825 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes (Residence), Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Carmel Ridge Estates, Carmelite Sisters for the Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull, 06611 (36 units).

Matulaitis Nursing Home, Putnam 06260.

Monsignor Bojnowski Manor, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 50 Pulaski St., New Britain 06053 (60).

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

Roncalli Apartments, 430 Grant St., 06610.

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (80).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (285).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94)

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Burritt St., New Britain 06053 (54).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Teresian Towers, Carmelite Sisters for Aged and Infirm, 6454 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (50 units).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (30).

Delaware: The Antonian, 1701 W. 10th St., Wilmington 19805 (136).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19713 (123)

Marydale, 135 Jeandell Dr., Newark 19713 (108 apartments).

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 14th and French Sts., Wilmington 19801 (14).

District of Columbia: Jeanne Jugan Residence — St. Joseph' Villa, Little Sisters of the Poor, 4200 Harewood Rd., N.E. Washington 20017.

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (57).

Carroll Manor (Retirement Apartments), 3667 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133 (236 apartments).

Casa Calderon, Inc., 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304. Apartments (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4918 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5203 N. 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (88).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 208 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (190).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33126.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

St. Vincent Residence, Inc. (Retirement Home), 1618 Polk St., Hollywood 33020 (19).

Illinois: Addolorato Villa (Home for Aged), Highway 83, McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (98).

Alvernia Manor (Sheltered Care), 1598 Main St., Lemont 60439 (56).

Carlyle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlyle 62231 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlow, Chicago 60639. (52).

Holy Family Health Center, 2380 Dempster, Des Plaines 60016 (272).

Holy Family Villa (Residence and Health Care,), Lemont 60439 (102).

Huber Memorial Home (Residence, Women), 1000 30th St., Rock Island 61201 (16).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614 (50 apartments).

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging, 2325 N. Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Marian Heights Apartments (Elderly, Handicapped), 20 Oak St., Alton 62002 (133).

Marian Park, Inc., 2126 W. Roosevelt Rd., Wheaton 60187 (117 apartments).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Mayslake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 35th St., Oak Brook 60521 (630 apartments).

Meredith Memorial Home, Public Square, Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers. Clifton 60927 (100).

Mother Theresa Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (57).

Nazarethville (Intermediate Care), 300 River Rd., Des Plaines 60016 (84).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1201 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (200).

Pope John Paul I Apartments (Elderly and Handicapped), 1 Pope John Paul Plaza, Springfield 62703 (160).

Resurrection Retirement Community, 7262 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, 60631 (311 apartments).

Rosary Hill Home (Residence), 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (50).

St. Andrew Home for the Aged, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Niles 60648 (198).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6930 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60648 (32).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62703 (121).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 649 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (109).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (130).

St. Joseph's Home of Chicago, Inc., 2650 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (197).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Sheltered, Intermediate and Skilled), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (265).

Indiana: Little Company of Mary Health Facility (Comprehensive Nursing), Route 421 San Pierre 46374 (180).

Providence Retirement Home, 703 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (85).

Regina Pacis Home (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 3900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace, same address; independent living for senior citizens, handicapped and disabled (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (154).

St. Anthony Medical Center and St. Anthony Home, Inc.; 201 Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (200).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility, 849 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (136).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5387 Winwood Dr., Johnston 50131 (120 beds; 87 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital, 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403 (64 residential; 12 skilled nursing facility).

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Intermediate Care), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51103 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (97) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2320 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 605 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Padre Pio Health Care Center, Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (6).

St. Anthony Nursing Home (Intermediate Care), 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home Center, Burlington 52601 (29 skilled nursing; 59 intermediate care).

Kansas: Catholic Center for the Aging, 3411 E. Zimmerly, Wichita 67218 (150).

Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67671 (60).

St. John's of Hays (Skilled Facility), 24th and Canterbury Rd., Hays 67601.

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101 (201 nursing; 36 apartments).

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 116 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (66).

Kentucky: Cardome Residence for Women, Georgetown 40324 (30).

Carmel Home (Residence, Adult Day Care and Nursing Care), Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas, 41075 (99).

The Knottsville Home, Rt. 1, Philpot 42366 (65).

Madonna Manor Intermediate Care Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (38). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 48 apartments).

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leestown Pike, Lexington 40508 (24).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40383 (82).

Louisiana: Annunciation Inn, 1220 Spain St., New Orleans 70117 (106 residential units).

Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70502 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116 (144 residential units).

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2319 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6900 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (123).

Mater Dolorosa Adult Group Home, 1215 Dublin St., New Orleans 70118.

Metairie Manor, 4929 York St., Metairie 70001 (200 residential units).

Nazareth Inn, 9630 Haynes Blvd., New Orleans 70127 (150 apartments).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4200 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (60).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Skilled Nursing Care), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

Place Dubourg, 201 Rue Dubourg, LaPlace 70068 (115 residential units).

Rouquette Lodge, 4300 Hwy 22, Mandeville 70448 (119 residential units).

St. Charles Nursing Home, P.O. Box 508, Newellton 71357.

St. John Berchman's Manor, 3400 St. Anthony St., New Orleans 70122 (150 residential units).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2301 Sterlington Rd., Monroe 71201 (130).

St. Margaret's Daughters Nursing Home, (Women), 6220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (110).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Villa St. Maurice, 500 St. Maurice Ave., New Orleans 70117. (110 residential units).

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (350).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 880 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home, 100 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (376).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing Home), 407 Pool St., Biddeford 04005 (95).

St. Joseph's Manor, 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Villa Muir, Home for Women, Bay View, Saco 04072 (15).

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Services: 400-bed long-term care facility; Home Health Agency; 13 hospice care beds; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4922 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (232).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21228 (120).

Sacred Heart Home (Women), 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1222 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21228 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), 3800 Lottsford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (99).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Brightside, Holyoke 01040 (55).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2446 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (288).

Don Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (194). Adult day care center (30).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 981 Varnum Ave., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120). Jeanne Jugan Pavilion, 190 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (apartments, 27; residents, 30).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (376).

Marian Manor of Taunton (Nursing Home), 33 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (83).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (250). Adult Day Health Care Center (30).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (120).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841. (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). The Third Protectory, Inc., 193 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (88 units). Congregate housing; apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (217).

St. Francis Home for Aged, 37 Thorne St., Worcester 01604 (66). Adult Day Health Care (36).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 02402 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (77).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Burtha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southfield Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48444 (96).

Kundig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48026 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48502 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48024 (100).

Marian Place (Residence), 408 W. Front St., Monroe 48161 (52).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 15475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 3147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48195 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206.

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Women, Residence), 1315 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (54).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4800 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (65).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Francesca (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154.

Minnesota: Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (95).

Benedictine Health Center, 935 Kenwood Ave., Duluth 55811.

Bethany Home (Nursing Home), Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (Intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (120).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (84).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (86).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (59). Adult day care and home health nursing care.

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (222).

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, 501 Oak St., Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, Detroit Lakes 56501 (103).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (65).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (101).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (61).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56726. Nursing home (30); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach St., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home), 1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (242).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 143 residents).

DePaul Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Skilled Nursing), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (100).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Skilled Nursing, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Northwoods, 63121.

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120.

St. Agnes Home for the Aged, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary, Inc., (Nursing Care Facility, Men), St. Joseph Road, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (101).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Bergan Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 90th St., Omaha 68114. (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Domiciliary Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632. (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, 29 Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (183; also, 22 independent living units).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (127).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (56).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07522 (35).

St. Joseph's Senior Residence, 1 St. Joseph Terr., Woodbridge 07095.

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence, Women), Peapack 07977 (18).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 45 Elm St., Montclair 07042 (135).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 101 Elm St., Sayville, N.Y. 11782 (100).

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St., Williamsville 14221 (90).

Kateri Residence (Skilled Nursing), 150 Riverside Dr., New York 10024 (520).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (170).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (202).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy Healthcare Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), Tupper Lake 12986 (54).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home and Health Related Facility (Women), 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (125).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (250).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (48).

Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 10431 (82). Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (240). Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (100).

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home / The Heritage (Skilled Nursing), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

St. Anthony's Home for the Aged, 5285 S. Park Ave., Hamburg 14075 (70).

St. Clare Manor, 543 Locust St., Lockport 14094 (28).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home (Residence), 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (98).

St. Joseph Manor, W. State St., Olean 14760 (22).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict,, 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (60).

St. Joseph's Home, Table Rock, Sloatsburg 10974 (20).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirm, 66 Van Cortland Park S., Bronx 10463 (225).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uihlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (115 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260 (115).

North Dakota: Holy Family Guest Home (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Olaf Guest (Retirement) Home, Powers Lake 58773 (16).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (98).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence (Retirement), 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (45).

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (100).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (202 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (126).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4830 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (397).

Mount Alverna (Residence for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Cleveland 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7818 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Clare Center, Inc. (Residence and Nursing Care), 80 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215 (90).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home, Inc., 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (116).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44836 (186).

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 44641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6760 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (110).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1302 Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85). Independent living units are under construction.

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17110 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (325).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3999 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Benetwood Apartments for Elderly and Handicapped, 640 Troupe Rd., Erie 16421 (75).

Bethlehem Retirement Village, 100 W. Wissahickon Ave., Flourtown 19031. Apartments for well elderly. (100).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Drueding Infirmary (Intermediate Nursing), 413 W. Master St., Philadelphia 19122 (52).

Garvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (130).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Family Residence, 217 Spring Garden St., Easton 18042 (18)

Holy Spirit Guest Home (Women), 4537 Wm. Flynn Hwy., Allison Park 15101 (15).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (300).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16148 (119).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702.

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1028 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (140).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Manor (Intermediate Care), 2695 Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15220 (170).

Mount Macrina Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 520 W. Main St., Uniontown 15401 (54).

Redeemer Village (Senior Citizen Housing), Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (150 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6445 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (162).

St. Anne Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Care), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15601 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (14).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 10400 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia 19116 (218).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Residential and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Nursing and Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (160).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (65).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 19046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 601 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (21).

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 607 E. 26th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (110); geriatric nursing facility (196).

Saint Mary's Manor, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 19446 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18416 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence, Women), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1051 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (184).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill., Perrymont Rd., Pittsburgh 15237 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (120).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home, 309 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home). 860 N. Quidnessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1660 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (9).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (82).

Mother Joseph Manor (Intermediate Care and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (30 intermediate; 50 skilled). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101). Tekakwitha Housing Corp. (Independent Living), same address (24 units).

Tennessee: Alexian Village of Tennessee (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150).

Ave Maria Home, 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

St. Mary Manor, 1771 Highway 45 Bypass, Jackson 38301.

St. Peter Manor, 108 N. Aubrundale, Memphis 38104.

St. Peter Villa (Nursing Home), 141 N. McLean, Memphis 38104.

Texas: Casa Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 3201 Sondra Dr., Fort Worth 76107.

Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

Laboure Care Center, 1950 Record Crossing Rd., Dallas 75235.

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (37).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

The Regis Retirement Home and St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (420).

The Retirement Residence, Inc., The Whitestone, 2819 Rio Grande, Austin 78705 (100).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Almeda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Benedict's Nursing Home, Alamo and Johnson Sts., San Antonio 78204 (197).

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021 (180).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), 1 Chapel Plaza, Crowley 76036 (415).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled and Intermediate Care Facility), 300 N. Nebraska Ave., P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (120).

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled Care Facility), 475 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (97). Adjacent residential care facility (51).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: Madonna Home, 814 W. 37th St., Norfolk 23508 (15).

Russell House, 900 First Colonial Rd., Virginia Beach 23454 (127).

St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul Retirement Apartments, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (118 units).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1403 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (228).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Center, 4831 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 98126 (198).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (34).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103). Adult day care center (35).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welty Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 7979 W. Glenbrook Rd., Milwaukee 53223 (331 apartments).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Clement Manor (Retirement Community and Skilled Nursing), 3939 S. 92nd St., Greenfield 53228 (158 skilled nursing; 99 apartments).

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (128).

Franciscan Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 438 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (72).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (200).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (156).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545 (43).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home (Intermediate Care; Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 620 S. 11th St., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (125).

St. Joan Antida Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (93).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (75).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2902 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (80).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (256).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (256).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (130).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52).

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults*, published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory*.

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information includes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing, 37588 Fremont Blvd., Fremont 94536.

Illinois: Holy Trinity Day Classes for the Deaf (c, 3-14 yrs.) 1910 Taylor, Chicago 60612 (45).

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (d,c; parent-infant through 16 yrs.), 1131 Barataria Blvd., Marrero. 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph. 02368 (236). Psycho-Education Center (PEC) for emotionally disturbed deaf children (r, d; 3-10 yrs.).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., St. Louis 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d,c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d,c; birth-13 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (180).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (220).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 4-21 yrs.), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (120).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (62).

De Paul Institute (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for abused, abandoned and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

California: Hanna Boys Center (r; 9-14 yrs. at intake; school goes to 10th grade), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (72).

Rancho San Antonio (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Stanford Lathrop Memorial Home and Group Homes, Sisters of Social Service, 800 N. Street, Sacramento 95814. Conduct five homes for boys and girls.

Colorado: Mt. St. Vincent Home (r,c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r,d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06505 (64).

Mt. St. John (r,b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (16).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (39 r; 48 d). Residential treatment center and therapeutic special school for children with emotional problems, behavior disorders, learning disabilities.

Illinois: Charles I. Doyle, S.J., Center and Day School of Loyola University (d, c; pre-school to 12 yrs.), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (25 in day school, unlimited in guidance center).

Guardian Angel (r,d,c; 5-17 yrs.), Plainfield at Theodore St., Joliet 60435 (20 r, 40 d).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r,b; 5-16 yrs. and d,c; 5-15 yrs.); 739 E. 35th St., Chicago 60616 (32 r, 20 d).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (104).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 9-18 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13-18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (51).

Maryhurst School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Manor Residential Treatment Center (r,b; 5-18 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (162).

Maison Marie Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70002 (12).

Maryland: Good Shepherd Center (r,d,g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-14 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Nazareth Child Care Center (r,d,c; 5-14 yrs.), 420 Pond St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (56).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r,c 6-18 yrs.), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (61 b; 14 g). Residential treatment center.

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services, League of Catholic Women (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r,b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (38)

St. John's Home (r,c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r,c; 10-16 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (30).

Vista Maria (r,d, g; 13-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (129 r; 10 d).

Minnesota: Home of the Good Shepherd, (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 5100 Hodgson Rd., St. Paul. 55112 (45).

St. Cloud Children's Home (r,c; 8-17 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

St. James Children's Home (r,c), Woodland Hills, Duluth 55803 (60).

Tiffany House Group Home (c), 374 4th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (11).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r,c; 4-12 yrs. — d,c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Center for Children (r,d,c; 4-14 yrs.), 310 W. 106th St., Kansas City. 64114 (28 r; 60 d).

Marygrove (r,c; 6-18 yrs.), 2705 Mullanphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (80).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; 10-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (410).

Nevada: Home of Good Shepherd (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas, 89131 (56).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c; 18 and over), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607 (90). Psychiatric day treatment.

Collier Group Home (r,g; 14-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701 (10).

Collier School (d,c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765.

Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r,d,c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearney 07032.

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r,d,c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (75). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1967 Turnbull Ave., Bronx 10473 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Hyde Park, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r,d,b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (250). Special services, institution, group homes, foster homes, preventive services, special education school.

LaSalle School (r,d,b; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts a group home and prevention programs.

Madonna Heights Services (r,d,g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r,d,g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N. Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (140). Critical level, preventive services, group home. Sex abuse prevention programs.

St. Helena's Residence (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10023 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r,b; 10-18 yrs.), 144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (112). Also conducts group homes in Far Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Box 41, Sentinel Butte. 58654 (46).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d,c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 340 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parmadale/St. Anthony's Youth Services Village (r,c; 7-21 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont (r,g;d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16535 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97006 (43).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d,b; 12-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (110).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Youth and Family Services (r,g;d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, The Auberle Home for Boys (r,b; 13-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (50).

St. Gabriel Hall (r,b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407 (220). Also conducts group homes.

St. Michael's School for Boys (r,b; d,c; 12-17 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes, day treatment program.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baskin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r,c; 13-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75208 (48).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r,b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 8087 Manito Station, Spokane 99203 (30).

Wisconsin: Eudes Corporation at Our Lady of Charity Center (r,c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54303 (50).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r,b; 5-14 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (60).

St. Charles Boys Home (r; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (63).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r,c; 6-13 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (38). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children, youth and adults with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r,c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (44). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Catholic Charities Services to Developmentally Disabled Persons, 433 Jefferson St., Oakland 94607.

Child Study Center (d,c; birth-18 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (birth-3 yrs.) and a private school program for children (3-9 yrs.).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (110).

St. Vincent's (r,d,c; 8-21 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (116).

Tierra del Sol (d,c; 18 yrs and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (160).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d,c; 8-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Department, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (d,c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d,c; 5-85 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (400). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r,d,g; 6-19 yrs.), 4901 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (40).

Florida: Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r,d,c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Marian School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 2-5 yrs.), 326 Pine Terr., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Morning Star School (d,c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (100). For children with learning disabilities.

Morning Star School (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave., N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50). For children with learning disabilities and other learning handicaps.

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 210 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612. (88). For children with learning disabilities.

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (112).

Good Shepherd Manor (permanent home for men; 18 yrs. and older), P.O. Box 260, Momence. 60954 (120).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r,d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r,c; 1 mo.-6 yrs.), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (119).

Misericordia Home North (r,c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago 60660 (82).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), 24955 N. Highway 12, Lake Zurich 60047 (160).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 2-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (36).

St. Jude Special Education Center (d,c), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216.

St. Mary of Providence (r,d,g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (190).

St. Rose Day School (d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60). For mentally handicapped children.

St. Vincent Residential School (c; 10-21 yrs.) (25), and St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults, over 18 yrs.) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults, over 18 yrs.), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (60).

Indiana: Marian Day Program (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 700 Herndon Dr., Evansville 47711 (35).

Providence House (r, men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

St. Mary Child Center School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 311 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis 46204 (32). Developmentally Disabled.

Kansas: Holy Family Center (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 S. Maize Rd., Wichita 67209 (65).

Lakemary Center, Inc. (r,d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r,35d).

Kentucky: Ursuline-Pitt School (d,c), 2117 Payne St., Louisville 40206 (75).

Ursuline Speech Clinic (d,c; 3 yrs.-adult), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (105).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, St. Michael Special School, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Holy Angels School (r,c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older; nursery, 2 mo. to kindergarten age), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71106 (200).

Our Lady of Fatima School (d,c; 6-18 yrs.), 2315 Johnston St., Lafayette 70503 (50).

Padua House (r,c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), P.O. Box 5950, Drew Station, Lake Charles. 70606 (50).

St. Agnes Vocational Evaluation and Training Center (d,c), P.O. Box 53326, 715 East Blvd., Baton Rouge 70802 (140).

St. Mary's Training School (r,c: 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (152).

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 6-21 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r,c; 17 yrs. and older) (50) and 5 community-based homes (21 yrs. and older).

Francis X. Gallagher Center (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (92). Adult day activity programs.

St. Elizabeth School and Habilitation Center (d,c; 12-21 yrs.), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (125).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d,c; 3-13 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d,c; 10-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (130 r; 65 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d,c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (160).

Nazareth Hall (d,c; 7-22 yrs.), 887 Highland Ave., Fall River, 02720 (45).

St. Coletta Day School (d,c; 6-20 yrs., admission age), 85 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (132).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville. 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (68).

Minnesota: Mother Teresa Home (r,c; 18 yrs. and older), 101-10th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (14).

St. Elizabeth Home (r,c; 18 yrs. and older), 306 15th Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301 (14).

St. Francis Home (r,c; 9-12 yrs.) 25-2nd St. N., Waite Park 56387 (6).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 43 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r,c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Casimir Group Home (r; young women, 16-21 yrs.), 10735 Verhof Dr., St. Louis 63136.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (d,c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (150).

St. Mary's Special School (r,c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Vogelweid Special Education School (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (30).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Lincoln 68501 (17).

New Jersey: Alhambra Child Study Center (d,c; 5-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (35).

Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center (d,c; 16-60 yrs.), 450 Market St. Newark 07105 (350).

Archbishop Damiano School (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Communities Services, Archdiocese of Newark, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102. Services include: Alhambra Child Study Center, Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center, Mt. Carmel Guild, St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's Special Education Schools (see separate entries).

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic Schools; adult evening classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts four other adult group homes and one adult opportunity center.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 2½-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 07644 (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., Plainfield-Watchung 07060 (40).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 189 Brunswick St., Jersey City 07302 (30).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 550 E. Broad St., Westfield 07079 (35).

St. Anthony's Special Education School (d,c; 10-20 yrs.), 25 N. 7th St., Belleville 07109 (40).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

St. John of God Community Services (d,c; birth to adults), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 05093.

St. Patrick's Special Education School (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 72 Central Ave., Newark 07102 (50).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r,b; 18-35 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour adult care center for mentally retarded men.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214 (300).

Cantalician Center Workshop (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 129A Central Park Plaza, Buffalo 14214 (150). Also conducts a vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training program.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre — Services for Retarded Adults, 50 N. Park Ave., Box X, Rockville Centre 11570. Conducts four residences for retarded adults (Christopher Residence; Neumann Residence for Deaf Retarded; Alhambra House; Seton Residence — r,c; 21 yrs. and up).

Cobb Memorial School (r,d,c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (40).

Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, Inc. (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility for mentally retarded adults following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Center of Hope (r,d,c; pre-school to adult), Myrtle Ave., Port Jefferson 11777. Offers variety of services.

Mercy Home for Children (r,c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205.

Office for Disabled Persons, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Office of the Handicapped, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r,c; birth to 12 yrs. and d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (150). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Joseph School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 10607 Bennett Rd., Dunkirk 14048 (26 r, 14 d). Residents must return home weekends and vacations.

School of the Holy Childhood (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 100 Groton Parkway, Rochester 14623 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

North Carolina: Holy Angels Nursery (r,c; birth to 18 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (66).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (permanent care of men 18 years and older), P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (104).

Julie Billiart School, (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 4982 Clubside Rd., Lyndhurst 44124. (135). Non-graded school for children with learning problems.

Mary Immaculate School (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Tile Plant Rd., New Lexington 43764 (100).

Our Lady of Angels Special School (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3570 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland 44111 (30).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (61).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r,c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r,c,b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and over), 620 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (182).

St. Joseph Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (60).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d,c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r, c; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (140). Also conducts re-socialization program (r,d,c; young adults).

Divine Providence Village (r, women), 686 Old Marple Rd., Springfield 19064 (96).

Don Guanella School (r,d,b; 6-21 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r,c; adults, post-school age), 1797 S. Sproul Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r,d,c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d,c; 2-21 yrs. and infant stimulation), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (82).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d,c; 4½-21 yrs.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (140).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (135).

St. Joseph Center for Special Learning (d,c; 4.7-21 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (40).

St. Joseph's Center (r,c; birth-17 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (93).

St. Katherine School (d,c; 4-21 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150)

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (52).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 1451 E. Northgate Dr., Irving 75062. (115). Notre Dame Vocational Center (d,c; 16 yrs. and over), same address, provides work-study program for exceptional people over 16 (60).

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d,c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (45). For developmentally disabled.

St. Mary's Infant Home (r,c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School (r,c), Jefferson 53549 (372). Offers the following programs:

a complete program of special education from kindergarten through elementary and advanced levels (r,d,c);

a work training center in preparation for job placement (r,c; 18-25 yrs.);

a residential care center (r,c; 45-85 yrs.);

a half-way house to give guidance and assist with problems (r; 18-24 yrs.);

sheltered workshop employment for the mentally retarded in a homelike environment (r,c; 25-45 yrs.).

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Purcell Memorial (r,c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r,c; birth-16 yrs.)., 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (40).

Visually Handicapped

Illinois: Vision Services (d,c), Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle Dr., Chicago 60610. Itinerant education services for visually impaired students attending regular Catholic elementary and high schools in Chicago archdiocese (30).

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services: 87 High St., Portland 04101; 15 Vaughn St., Caribou 04736; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 95 Main St., Orono 04472; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (27).

New York: Catholic Charities Services for Visually Impaired Persons (c), 272 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook 11563. All ages, differing programs.

Lavelle School for the Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Day School (d,c; 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143.

ORGANIZATIONS

(See separate article for a listing of facilities for the handicapped.)

Blind

The Carroll Center for the Blind (formerly the Catholic Guild for All the Blind): Located at 770 Centre St., Newton, Mass. 02158, the center conducts diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitation programs for blind people over 16 years of age, and maintains programs in community services for all ages, volunteer and special services, casework and counseling, low-vision training and professional training. It offers a large range of services for blind people who are not in residence, and maintains an office of public education and information. *AAR Review* is the quarterly publication of the center. The executive director is Rachel Rosenbaum.

Xavier Society for the Blind: The Society is located at 154 E. 23rd St., New York, 10010. Founded in 1900 by Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S.J., it is a center for publications for the blind and maintains a circulating library of approximately 7,000 volumes in Braille, large type and on tape. Its many publications include *The Catholic Review*, a monthly selection of articles of current interest from the Catholic press presented for the visually handicapped in Braille, on tape, and in large print. The director of Xavier is Rev. Anthony F. La Bau, S.J.

The Deaf

According to the National Catholic Office for the Deaf, there are approximately 95,000 Catholics among the total deaf population of 410,522. (The deaf were defined by the 1974 National Census of the Deaf Population as "those persons who could not hear and understand speech and who had lost — or never had — that ability prior to 19 years of age.) Reported statistics indicated: Students in Catholic schools for the deaf, 1,969; teachers, 570 (147 were religious). Personnel involved in out-of-school pastoral ministry to the deaf included: priests, 87 (35 full-time, 52 part-time); permanent deacons, 8 (2 full-time, 6 part-time); sisters, 65 (41 full-time, 24 part-time); brothers, 4 (2 full-time, 2 part-time); lay people, 61 (20 full-time, 41 part-time).

Organizations involved in work for the deaf include the following.

International Catholic Deaf Association: Established by deaf adults in Toronto, Canada, in 1949, the association has more than 3,000 members in 121 chapters, mostly in the U.S. It is the only international lay association founded and controlled by deaf Catholic adults. It is affiliated with the World Federation of the Deaf. Home office address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

The ICDA publishes *The Deaf Catholic*, a bimonthly, and sponsors regional conferences, workshops and an annual convention.

National Catholic Office for the Deaf: Formally established in 1976, at Washington, D.C., to provide pastoral service to those who teach deaf children and adults, to the parents of deaf children, to pastors of deaf persons, and to organizations of the deaf. The office develops liturgical and religious education materials; organizes workshops, pastoral weeks, community weeks, leadership programs, cursillos; and serves as a clearinghouse for information concerning ministry to the deaf. It publishes *Listening*, a pastoral service for the hearing impaired, five times a year. The executive director is Sister Alverna Hollis, O.P. Address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Mentally Retarded

National Apostolate with Mentally Retarded Persons: Established in 1968 to promote the full participation in the Church by persons who are mentally retarded. It publishes the quarterly *NAMRP Journal* and a monthly newsletter, and has available a bibliography on religious education for mentally retarded persons. Sister Gabrielle Kowalski is president of the apostolate: the executive director is Charles M. Luce, P.O. Box 4711, Columbia, S.C. 29240.

Service Agencies

National Catholic Office for Persons with Disabilities: Established in 1982 to assist dioceses in developing pastoral services with handicapped persons. The executive director is Sister Rita Baum, S.S.J. Address: 1200 5th St. N.W., Suite 102, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Special Education Department, National Catholic Educational Association: Established in 1954 to coordinate under one agency information and service functions for all areas of special education under Catholic auspices. The executive director is Sr. Suzanne Hall, S.N.D. de N. Address: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Cancer Hospitals or Homes: The following homes or hospitals specialize in the care of cancer patients. They are listed according to state.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Home, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 760 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30315 (54).

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop Home, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 1600 Bay St., Fall River, Mass. 02724 (35).

Our Lady of Good Counsel Free Cancer Home, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 2076 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104 (40).

Calvary Hospital, Inc., 1740 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N.Y. 10461 (200). Sponsored by Catholic Charities, Department of Health and Hospitals, Archdiocese of New York.

St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St., New York, N.Y. 10002 (45).

Rosary Hill Home, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, Hawthorne, N.Y. 10532 (72).

Holy Family Home, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 6707 State Rd., Parma, O. 44134 (50).

Sacred Heart Free Home for Incurable Cancer, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, 1315 W. Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19140 (59).

Drug Abuse: Rehabilitation centers and outpatient clinics have been established in several dioceses. Facilities include:

Alpha House for Drug Rehabilitation (women) and Dismas House for Drug Rehabilitation (men), 396 Straight St., Paterson, N.J. 07501 (residential rehabilitation programs). Cedar Outpatient Clinic and Cedar Day Care Center, 101-105 Cedar St., Paterson, N.J. 07501 (outpatient services). Straight and Narrow Hospital for Detoxification (20 beds).

Daytop Village, Inc., 54 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. Msgr. William B. O'Brien. Five residential facilities and six outreach centers in New York.

New Hope Manor (live in therapeutic community for rehabilitation of female drug addicts), Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y. 10524.

St. Joseph's Hospital, L. E. Phillips Center for the Chemically Dependent, 2661 County Trunk T, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729 (46). Residential and outpatient. Adult and adolescent programs. Hospital Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.

St. Luke's Center/Bethesda Manor, 2693 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33137. Residential and outpatient detoxification programs for drug abusers; day care services for children of addicts in treatment. Miami DARE, same address, trains parents, youth, priests and teachers as prevention volunteers in the area of substance abuse.

Transitus House for Chemically Dependent Women. 1830 Wheaton St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729 (21). Six month residential transitional living after primary treatment. Hospital Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.

Alcoholics: Some priests and religious throughout the U.S. are committed in a special way to the personal rehabilitation and pastoral care of alcoholics through participation in Alcoholics Anonymous and other programs. Facilities for the rehabilitation of alcoholics include:

Matt Talbot Inn, 2270 Professor St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (capacity 23 men; Halfway House; residential treatment for male alcoholics).

Straight and Narrow Hospital for Alcoholism (20 beds), and Straight and Narrow Rehabilitation Center for Male Alcoholics (35 beds), 396 Straight St., Paterson, N.J. 07501. McNulty House for Male Alcoholics (10 beds), 101 Cedar St., Paterson, N.J. 07501. Straight and Narrow Alcohol Abuse Services (outpatient services), 896 E. 19th St., Paterson, N.J. 07501. Intoxicated Drivers Resource Center, 184 First St., Passaic, N.J. 07055.

Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Center, Inc., 569 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit, Mich. 48201 (9 beds, detoxification; 60 beds, early treatment); 400 Stoddard Rd., Memphis, Mich. 48041 (75 beds, advance treatment). Both facilities serve male and female live-in clients.

The National Clergy Conference on Alcoholism and Related Drug Problems, 1200 Varnum St.,

N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017, offers educational material to those involved in pastoral ministry on ways of dealing with problems related to alcoholism and medication dependency.

Convicts: Priests serve as full- or part-time chaplains in penal and correctional institutions throughout the country. Limited efforts have been made to assist in the rehabilitation of released prisoners in Halfway House establishments.

Dining Rooms; Facilities for Homeless: Representative of places where meals are provided, and in some cases lodging and other services as well, are:

St. Anthony's Dining Room, 121 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Founded in 1950. More than 16 million free meals have been served. Director, Rev. Floyd A. Lotito, O.F.M.

St. Vincent de Paul Free Dining Room, 675 23rd St., Oakland, Calif. 94604. Administered by Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, under sponsorship of St. Vincent de Paul Society. Hot meals served at lunch time 7 days a week; clothing, lodging provided those in need.

St. Vincent's Dining Room, 505 W. 3rd St., Reno, Nev. 89503.

St. Vincent Dining Room, 1501 Las Vegas Blvd. N. Las Vegas, Nev. 89101. Hot meal every day at noon.

Good Shepherd Refuge, Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 601 2nd St. S.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87103.

Holy Name Centre for Homeless Men, Inc., 18 Bleeker St., New York, N.Y. 10012. A day shelter for alcoholic, homeless men. Provides social services and aid to transients and those in need. Affiliated with New York Catholic Charities.

St. Francis Inn, 2441 Kensington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19125. Serves hot meals. Temporary shelter for men and women. Two thrift shops.

St. John's Hospice for Men, staffed by Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 1221 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Founded in 1963. Hot breakfast and dinner served to all in need; accommodations for 35 men for night shelter; clothing distributed daily to needy.

Camillus House, Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 726 N.E. First Ave., Miami, Fla. 33132. Breakfast, lunch and dinner served to all in need; accommodations for 61 men for night lodging; clothing distributed daily.

Temporary Shelters: Facilities for runaways, the abused, exploited and homeless include:

Anthony House, under sponsorship of St. Anthony's Guild (see Index). Four locations: ... 2nd St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302 (for homeless women and children); 38 E. Roosevelt Ave., Roosevelt, N.Y. 11575 (with St. Vincent de Paul Society — for homeless men); P.O. Box 880, Zellwood, Fla. 32798 (for migrant workers and their families); 2130 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19122 (for homeless youth).

Covenant House, 460 W. 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10036. Non-sectarian. President, Rev. Bruce Ritter, O.F.M. Conv. Provides shelter and services for homeless, runaway and exploited youth under the age of 21, in New York, Houston, Toronto (Canada) and Antigua (Guatemala).

Crescent House, Associated Catholic Charities, 1231 Prytania St., New Orleans, La. 70130. Provides temporary shelter, counseling and advocacy for battered women and their children.

The Dwelling Place, 409 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. For homeless women.

Francis House, 1902 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102. For homeless men.

The Good Shepherd Shelter, 1126 W. Grace St., Chicago, Ill. 60613. For abused women with children.

Good Shepherd Shelter, 2561 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90019. For battered women with children.

Gracenter, Convent of the Good Shepherd, 503 Cambridge, San Francisco, Calif. Residence for women in need.

Mercy Hospice, Sisters of Mercy, 334 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Temporary shelter and relocation assistance for homeless women and children.

Mt. Carmel House, Carmelite Sisters, 471 G Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. For homeless women.

Ozanam Inn, Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 843 Camp St., New Orleans, La. 70130. Under sponsorship of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Hospice for homeless men.

St. Christopher Inn, Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y. 10524. Temporary shelter for homeless and needy men.

Siena House of Hospitality, 804 N. 19th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102. For homeless women and children.

Unwed Mothers: Residential and care services for unwed mothers are available in many dioceses.

Consolidated Catholic Health Care was formed and incorporated by 19 Catholic health care groups in June, 1985, for the purpose of strengthening Catholic health care in a field where survival is equated with strength. The move was called a response to major changes in U.S. health care, including the aggressive competition of growing for-profit hospital chains.

Stated concerns of the supergroup were increasing Catholic presence and influence in health care, insurance, cooperative purchasing, new health care ventures, resource services.

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE

The North American College was founded by the bishops of the United States in 1859 as a residence and house of formation for U.S. seminarians and graduate students in Rome. The first ordination of an alumnus took place June 14, 1862. Pontifical status was granted the college by Leo XIII Oct. 25, 1884. Students living at the college study theology and related subjects in the various pontifical universities and institutes in Rome, principally at the Pontifical Gregorian University.

The college is directed by an American rector (Msgr. Lawrence Purcell of San Diego) and staff, and operates under the auspices of a U.S. bishops' committee which was set up in 1954.

broadened this program to include other media for spreading Christian and religious ideals. As a result substantial contributions have been made to support the work of the John LaFarge Institute in New York, the Catholic Communications Foundation in New York, and the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) in Washington. In 1975 the Knights also undertook funding of the up-link costs for telecasting papal ceremonies throughout the world via satellite.

K. of C. scholarship funds — two at the Catholic University of America, another for disbursement at other Catholic colleges in the U.S., one at Canadian colleges and others for the Philippines, Mexico and Puerto Rico — have provided college educations for about 1,800 students since 1914.

The order promotes youth activity through sponsorship of the Columbian Squires and through cooperation with other organized youth groups.

Recent programs undertaken by the Knights include: promotion of vocations to the priesthood and religious life; promotion of rosary devotion with free distribution of more than 100,000 rosaries a year; securing aid for private schools; efforts to halt the increased killing of the unborn; assistance to the retarded and other disadvantaged people.

In 1983, local units of the Knights contributed more than $53 million to charitable and benevolent causes, and gave more than 14.7 million hours of community service.

K. of C. membership, as of Apr. 1, 1985, was 1,409,439 in 8,050 councils in the U.S., Canada, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Guatemala, Guam, the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands. Assets, as of Dec. 31, 1984, amounted to $1,475,025,109 and total insurance in force, $9,341,209,196.

The Knights' publication, *Columbia*, has the largest circulation (over 1.3 million) of any Catholic monthly in North America.

Virgil C. Dechant is Supreme Knight.

International headquarters are located at One Columbus Plaza, New Haven, Conn. 06507.

COMMUNICATIONS

CATHOLIC PRESS STATISTICS

The 1985 *Catholic Press Directory*, published by the Catholic Press Association, reported a total of 574 periodicals in North America with a circulation of 27,043,126. The figures included 179 English-language newspapers with a circulation of 5,710,651 and 18 other-language newspapers (including 7 Spanish) with a circulation of approximately 186,000. Magazines numbered 354 in the English language with a circulation of 20,668,388 and 23 in other languages with a circulation of approximately 478,000.

Newspapers in the U.S.

There were 161 English-language newspapers (circulation 5,384,695); 7 Spanish-language (circulation more than 82,000) and 11 in other languages (circulation, over 104,000). Eight of these had national circulation; 156 English-language (including 4 editions of *Our Sunday Visitor*) and 7 in other languages were diocesan newspapers. Listed below, according to circulation figures, are the national weekly newspapers and diocesan weekly newspapers with large circulations.

National: *Our Sunday Visitor*, 208,816; *Catholic Twin Circle*, 57,857; *National Catholic Register*, 56,630; *Jednota* (Slovak and English), 36,651; *National Catholic Reporter*, 47,676; *The Wanderer*, 34,354; *El Visitante Dominical* (Spanish), 31,000. *Katolicky Sokol (Catholic Falcon)* (Slovak and English), 10,000.

Diocesan (Weeklies): *Long Island Catholic* (Rockville Centre), 140, 989; *Catholic New York* (New York), 129,261; *Chicago Catholic*, 118,220; *Pittsburgh Catholic*, 117,988; *St. Louis Review*, 95,200; *The Tablet* (Brooklyn, N.Y.), 92,125; *Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), 80,814; *Catholic Voice* (Oakland), 80,046; *Denver Catholic Register*, 79,225; *Clarion Herald* (New Orleans), 74,570; *The Evangelist* (Albany), 69,192; *Catholic Universe Bulletin* (Cleveland), 64,937; *The Record* (Louisville), 61,079; *Catholic Voice* (Omaha), 57,925; *The Monitor* (Trenton and Metuchen), 55,986; *The Texas Catholic* (Dallas and Fort Worth), 55,829; *Catholic Accent* (Greensburg), 55,596; *Catholic Review* (Baltimore), 55,490; *Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul and Minneapolis), 54,253; *The Pilot* (Boston), 52,572; *Catholic Herald* (Milwaukee), 51,496; *Courier Journal* (Rochester), 50,462; *The Tidings* (Los Angeles), 50,247.

The oldest Catholic newspaper in the United States is *The Pilot* of Boston, established in 1829 (under a different title).

Magazines in U.S.

The *Catholic Press Directory* reported more than 340 English- and other-language magazines in the U.S. with a circulation of approximately 21,000,000.

America (circulation, 31,221) and *Commonweal* (circulation, 17,228), are the only weekly and biweekly magazines, respectively, of general interest.

The monthly magazine with the largest circulation is *Columbia* (1,367,402), the official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

General-interest monthly magazines with large circulations include: *Catholic Digest* (620,530); *Liguorian* (525,000); *St. Anthony's Messenger* (384,754); *U.S. Catholic* (63,031).

"The Tennessee Register," was the first recipient (1985) of the St. Michael Religious Freedom Award of the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights. The league planned to present the award annually to a member of the Catholic Press Association for safeguarding religious freedom and addresing anti-Catholic prejudice.